The Weekly Post.

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LOVE AND TIME.

The anchor-boy went forth one day,
Heart-shooting, toward the North, they say,
Though some say South, some East, some West—
Few know the points he likes the best;
But very likely 'twill be found
Love took the wide world in his round;
Where'er he went 'twas all the same,
Earth was his bevert filled with game—
Male hearts, most easy to be got at,
And females, eager to be shot at.

Of all days in the year, the day
We speak of was the First of May,
Which all the world declare, with reason,
The opening of Love's shooting season,
When every blessed thing of life
And Nature's heart with joy is rife;
So there was nothing else to do,
But shoot ahead the whole day through,
And brag the spoils at Love's *battue*.

Returning home from his excursion,
Pleased with his opening day's diversion,
Love saw an old man pass the way
Whe on his path refused to stay;
'Twas Time, who never stops his flight
For gods or men, by day or night:
At him the boy let fly a shaft,
The last of all his quiver left,
Which the old scythe-man deftly parried
With the well-tempered blade he carried,
Crying out, "sad boy, you do not know
The difference 'twixt friend and foe;
You seem to know but naught about me,
Bow ill soe'er you'd do without me.
Without Time's aid too soon you'd find
Love would be hooted by mankind,
Your follies all exposed by Reason,
By Truth your fickleness and treason;
And learn, vain fool, that here below
The tears that from your victims flow
Are, as they drop from sorrow's cup,
By "Time the Comforter "dried up.""

—*Temple Bar.*

A BANK NOTE, IN HALVES.

Wet and dreary. It is midwinter; the scene Kirklington, on the London and Northwestern; the time, 10:45, just after the night mail has flashed through without stopping, bound for Liverpool and the North. The railway officials—pointsmen, signalmen, porters, platelayers—are collecting preparatory to going off duty for the night.

"Where's Dan?" asks one of the crowd upon the platform.

"I saw him in the hut just after the 10:45 went through. Can't have come to any harm, surely?"

"No; he said he saw something drop from the train, and he went down the line to pick it up."

And Dan had picked up something. It was a basket, a common white wicker basket with a lid fastened down with a string. What did it contain? Refreshments? Dirty clothes? What?

A baby—a child half a dozen weeks old, no more. A pink and white piece of human china as fragile as Dresden and as delicately fashioned and tinted as biscuit or Rose Pompadour.

"Where did you come across it?" asked one.

"Lying on the line, just where it fell. Perhaps it didn't fall, perhaps it was chucked out. What matter? I've got it and got to look after it, that's enough for me. Some day maybe I'll come across them as owns it and then they shall pay me and take it back."

"Is there nothing about him? Turn him over."

The little mite's linen was white and of fine material but he lay on an old shawl and a few bits of dirty flannel. All they found was a dilapidated person, a common snaplock bag purse of faded brown leather. Inside was a brass thimble, a pawn ticket and the half of a Bank of England note for £100.

"What good's half a bank-note to you?"

"Half a loaf 's better than no bread."

"Yes, but you can eat one and you can't pass the other. Won't you catch it from your wife? How'll you face her, Dan? What'll she say?"

"She'll say I done quite right," replied Dan, stoutly. "She's a good sort, God bless her."

"So are you, Dan, that's a fact. God bless you, too;" said more than one rough voice in softened accents. "Perhaps the brat'll bring you luck after all."

* * * * * * *

Wintertide again six years later but this season is wet and slushy. Once more we are at Kirklington, a long, straggling village, which might have slumbered on in obscurity forever had not the northwestern line been carried close by it to give it a place in Bradshaw and a certain importance as a junction and a centre for good traffic. But the activity was all about the station. All the permanent officials had houses and cottages there; in the village lived only the field laborers, who worked at the neighboring estate or sometimes lent their hand for a job of surveying on the line. The poor folks had a gruesome life of it—a hard, hand-to-mouth struggle for bare existence against perpetual privation, accompanied by unremitting toil. A new parson—Harold Treffry—had come lately to Kirklington. He was an earnest, energetic young man, who had won his spurs in an East-end parish, and had now accepted this country living because it seemed to open up a new field of usefulness. He had plunged bravely into the midst of his work; he was forever going up and down among his parishioners, soothing and comforting, preaching manful endurance and truthfulness to all. He is now paying a rounded parochial visits, accompanied by an old college chum, who is spending Christmas with him.

"Yonder," said Treffry, pointing to a thin thread of smoke which rose from some gaunt tree into the sullen wintry air, "yonder is the house—if, indeed, it deserves so grand a name—the hovel, rather, of one whose case is the hardest of the hard ones in my unhappy cure. This man is a mere hedger and ditcher, one who works for my master, most often for the railway but who is never certain of a job all the year round. He has a swarm of young children and he has just lost a wife. He is absolutely prostrated, aghast probably at the future before him and his utter incapacity to do his duty by his motherless little ones. Jack!" said the parson, stopping short suddenly and looking straight into his companion's face, "I wonder whether you could rouse him? If you could only get him to make a sign, cry or laugh, or take the smallest interest in common affairs. Jack, I believe you're the very man. You might get at him through the children—that marvelous hanky-panky of yours, those surprising tricks; a child takes to you naturally at once. Try and make friends with these. Perhaps when the father sees them interested and amused he may warm a little, speak perhaps, approve, perhaps smile, and in the end give in. Jack, will you try."

Jack Newbiggin was by profession a conveyancer, but nature had intended him for a new Houdin, or a wizard of the North. He was more than half a professional by the time he was full grown. In addition to the quick eye and the facile wrist he had the rarer gifts of the suave manner and the face of brass. He had even studied mesmerism and clairvoyance and could upon occasion surprise his audience considerably by his power. They entered the miserable dwelling together. The children—eight of them—were skirmishing all over the floor. They were quite unmanageable and beyond the control of the eldest sister, who was busied in setting out the table for the mid-day meal; one other child, of six or seven, a bright-eyed, exceeding beautiful boy, the least—were not nature's vagaries well known—likely to be born among and belong to such surroundings, stood between the legs of the man himself, who had his back to the visitors and was crouching low over the scanty fire. The man turned his head for a moment, gave a blank stare, then an imperceptible nod, and once more he glowered down upon the fire.

"Here, little ones," do you see this gentleman? he's a conjuror. Know what a conjuror is, Tommy?" cried the parson, catching up a mite of four of five from the floor. "No, not you; nor you Sarah; nor you, Jacky"—and he ran through all their names.

They had now ceased their gambols and were staring hard at their visitors—the moment was propitious. Jack Newbiggin began. He had fortunately filled his pockets with nuts, oranges and cakes before leaving the parsonage, so he had half his apparatus ready to hand.

The pretty boy had soon left the father at the fire and had come over to join in the fun, going back, however, to exhibit his share of the spoil and describe voluminously what had occurred. This and the repeated shouts of laughter seemed to produce some impression on him. Presently he looked over his shoulder and said—but without animation:

"It be very good of you, Sir, surely; very good to take so kindly to the little chicks. It does them good to laugh a bit, and it ain't much as they've had to make 'em lately."

It is good for all of us, now and again, I take it," said Jack, desisting and going toward him—the children gradually collecting in a far-off corner and comparing notes.

"You can't laugh, Sir, if your heart's heavy; if you do, it can only be a sham."

While he was speaking he had taken the Bible from the shelf, and resuming his seat, began to turn the leaves slowly over.

"I'm an untaught, rough countryman, Sir, but I have heard tell that these strange things you do are only tricks, ain't it so?"

Here was, indeed, a hopeful symptom! He was roused, then, to take some interest in what had occurred.

"All trick, of course; it all comes of long practice," said Jack, as he proceeded to explain some of the simpler processes, hoping to enchain the man's attention.

"That's what I thought, Sir, or I'd have given you a job to do. I've been in want of a real conjuror many a long day and nothing less'll do. See here, Sir," he said, as he took a small, carefully-folded paper from between the leaves of the Bible: "do you see this?"

It was half of a bank of England note for £100.

"Now sir, can any conjuror help me to the other half?"

"How did you come by it?" Jack asked at once.

"I'll tell you, Sir, short as I can make it. Conjuror or no conjuror, you've got a kindly heart and I'm main sure you will help me if you can."

Dan then described how he had picked up the basket from the 10:45 Liverpool express.

"There was the linen; I've kept it. See here: all marked quite pretty and proper, with lace round the edges, as though the mother loved to make the little one smart."

Jack examined the linen; it bore a monogram and crest. The first he made out to mean H. L. M.; and the crest was plainly two hammers crossed and motto, "I strike"—not a common crest—and he never remembered to have seen it before.

"And this was all?"

"'Cept the bank-note. This was in a poor old purse, with a pawn ticket and a thimble. I kept them all."

Like a true detective, Jack examined every article minutely. The purse bore the name Hester Gorrigan, in rude letters inside and the pawn ticket was made out in the same name.

"I cannot give you much hope that I shall succeed, but I will do my best. Will you trust me with the note for a time?"

"Surely, sir, with the greatest of pleasure. If you could but find the other half I would give Harry—that's what we call him—such a grand start in life; schooling and the price of binding him to some honest trade."

Jack shook the man's hand, promised to do his best, and left the cottage.

When Jack Newbiggin got back to the parsonage he found that his host had accepted an invitation for them both to dine at the "Big House," at it was called, the country seat of the squire of the parish.

They were cordially received at the "Big House." Jack was handed over forthwith to his old friends, who figuratively rushed into his arms. They were London acquaintances, no more; of the sort we meet here and there and everywhere during the season, who care for us and we for them as much as for South Sea Islanders, but who greet us with rapturous effusion when we meet them in a strange place. Jack knew the lady whom he escorted in to dinner as a gossipy dame, who, when his back was turned, made as much sport of him as of her other friends.

"I have been fighting your battles all day," began Mrs. Sitwell.

"Was it necessary? I should have thought myself too insignificant."

"They were talking at lunch of your wonderful knack in conjuring, and some one said that the skill might prove inconvenient—when you played cards, for instance."

"A charitable imputation! With whom did it originate?"

"Sir Lewis Mallaby."

"Please point him out to me."

He was shown a grave, scowling face upon the right of the hostess—a face like a mask, its surface rough and wrinkled, through which the eyes shone out with a baleful light, like corpse-candles in an sepulchre. "Pleasant creature! I'd rather not meet him alone on a dark night."

"He has a terrible character, certainly. Turned his wife out of doors because she would not give him an heir. It is the want of children to inherit his title and estates which preys upon his mind, they say, and makes him so morose and melancholy."

Jack let his companion clatter. It was his habit to get all the information possible about any company in which he found himself, for his own purpose as a clairvoyant, and when Mrs. Sitwell flagged he plied her with artless questions and let her off from one person to another, making mental notes to serve him hereafter. It is thus by careful and laborious preparation that many of the strange and seemingly mysterious feats of the clairvoyant conjuror are performed.

When the whole party had assembled in the drawing-room after dinner a chorus of voices, headed by that of the hostess, summoned Jack to his work. There appeared to be only one dissentient, Sir Lewis Mallaby, who not only did not back up the invitation but when the performance was actually begun was at no pains to conceal his contempt and disgust.

The conjurer made the conventional plumpudding in a hat, fired wedding-rings into quartern loaves, did all the manner of card tricks, knife tricks, pistol tricks and juggled on conscientiously right through his repertoire. There was never a smile on Sir Lewis' face; he sneered unmistakably. Finally, with an ostentation that savored with rudeness, he took out his watch, a great gold repeater, and unmistakably yawned.

Jack hungered for that watch directly he saw it. Perhaps through it he might make its owner uncomfortable, if only for a moment. But how to get it into his hands. He asked for a watch—a dosen were offered; No; none of those would do. It must be a gold watch, a repeater. Sir Lewis Mallaby's was the only one in the room and he at first distinctly refused to lend it. But so many ernest entreaties were addressed to him, the hostess leading the attack, that he could not in common courtesy continue to refuse. With something like a growl he took his watch off the chain and handed it to Jack Newbiggin. A curious old-fashioned watch it was, which would have gladdened the heart of a collector, all jeweled and enameled, adorned with crest and inscription, an heirloom which hah probablybeen in the Mallaby family for years. Jack looked it over curiously, meditatively; then suddenly raising his eyes he stared intently into Sir Lewis Mallaby's face and almost as quickly dropped them again.

"This is far too valuable," he said, courteously; "too much of a treasure to be risked in any conjuring trick; an ordinary modern watch, I might replace, but not a work of art like this."

And he handed it back to Sir Lewis, who received it with ill-concealed satisfaction. He was as much pleased, probably, at Jack's expression of possible failure in the proposed trick as at the recovery of his property. Another watch, however, was pounded up into a jelly, and brought out whole from a cabinet in an adjoining room; and, this trick successfully accomplished, Jack Newbiggin, who was now completely on his mettle, passed on to higher flights. He had spent the vacation of the year previous in France as the pupil of a wizard of European fame and mastered many of the strange feats which are usually attributed to clairvoyance. There is something especially uncanny about these tricks and Jack's reputation rapidly increased with this new exhibition of his powers. Thanks to his cross-examination of Mrs. Sitwell at dinner he was in possession of many facts connected with the company, although mostly strangers to him; and some of the hits were so palpably happy that he raised shouts of surprise, followed by that terrified blush which not uncommonly succeeds the display of seeming supernatural powers.

"Oh, but this is too preposterous," Sir Lewis Mallaby was heard to say, quite angrily. The continued applause profoundly disgusted him. "This is the merest charlatanism. It must be put an end to. It is the commonest imposture. These are things which he has coached upon in advance. Let him be tried with something which upon the face of it he cannot have learned beforehand by artificial means."

"Try him, Sir Lewis, try him yourself," cried several voices.

"I scarcely like to lend myself to such folly; to encourage so pitiable an exhibition."

But he seemed to be conscious that further protest would tell in Jack's favor.

"I will admit that you have considerable power in this strange branch of necromancy if you will answer a few questions of mine."

"Proceed," said Jack, gravely, meeting his eyes firmly and without flinching.

"Tell me what is most upon my mind at this present moment?"

"The want of a male heir," Jack replied promptly, and thanked Mrs. Sitwell in his heart.

"Psha! You have learnt from Burke that I have no children," said Sir Lewis, boldly, but he was a little taken aback. "Anything else?"

"The memory of a harsh deed you now strive to redeem."

"This borders upon impertinence," said Sir Lewis, with a hot flush on his cheek and passion in his eyes. "But let us leave abstractions and try tangible realities. Can you tell me what I have in this pocket?" He touched the left breast of his tail-coat.

"A pocketbook."

"Bah! *Ca va sans dire.* Everybody carries his pocketbook."

"But do *you*?" asked several of the bystanders, all of whom were growing deeply interested in this strange duel.

Sir Lewis Mallaby confessed that he did, and produced it—an ordinary morocco leather purse and pocketbook all in one.

"Are you prepared to go on?" said the baronet haughtily to Jack.

"Certainly."

"What does this pocketbook contain?"

"Evidence."

The contest between them was *a outrance.*

"Evidence of what?"

"Of facts that must sooner or later come to light. You have in that pocket-book links in a long chain of circumstances, which, however carefully concealed or anxiously dreaded, time in its inexorable course must bring eventually to light. There is no bond, says the Spanish proverb, which is not some day fulfilled; no debt that in the long run is not paid."

"What ridiculous nonsense! I give you my word this pocketbook contains nothing—absolutely nothing—but a Bank of England note for one hundred pounds."

"Stay!" cried Jack Newbiggin, facing him abruptly and speaking in a voice of thunder. "It is not so—you know it—it is only the half!"

And as he spoke he took the crumpled paper from the hands of the really stupefied baronet. It was exhibited for inspection—the half of a Bank of England note for £100.

There was much applause at this harmless and successful *denouement* of what threatened at one stage to lead to altercation, perhaps to a quarrel. But Jack Newbiggin was not satisfied.

"As you have dared me to do my worst," said Jack, "listen now to what I have to say. Not only did I know that there was only the half of a note, but I know where the other half is to be found."

"So much the better for me," said the baronet, with an effort to appear humorous.

"That other half was given to—shall I say, Sir Lewis?"

Sir Lewis nodded indifferently.

"It was given to Hester Gorrigan, an Irish nurse, six years ago. It was the price of a deed of which you—"

"Silence! Say no more!" cried Sir Lewis, in horror. "I see you know all. I swear I have had no peace since I was tempted so sorely and so weakly fell. But I am prepared to make all the restitution and reparation in my power, unless, unhappily, it is already too late."

Even while he was speaking his face turned ghastly pale, his lips were covered with a fine white foam, he made one or two convulsive attempts to steady himself; then, with a wild, terrified look around, he fell heavily to the floor.

It was a paralytic seizure. They took him up stairs and tended him but the case was desperate from the first. Only just before the end did he so far recover the power of speech as to be able to make a full confession of what occurred.

Sir Lewis had been a younger son; the eldest inherited the family title but died early, leaving his widow to give him a posthumous heir, the title remaining in abeyance until time showed whether the infant was a boy or girl. It proved to be a boy, whereupon Lewis Mallaby, who had the earliest intimation of the fact, put into execution a nefarious project which he with care concocted in advance. A girl was obtained from a foundling hospital and substituted by Lady Mallaby's nurse, who was in Lewis' pay, for the newly born son and heir. This son and heir was handed over to another accomplice. Hester Gorrigan, who was bribed with £100, half down in the shape of a half note, the other half to be paid when she announced her safe arrival in Texas with the stolen child. Mrs. Gorrigan had an unquenchable thirst and in her transit between London and Liverpool allowed her precious charge to slip out of her hands with the consequences we know.

It was the watch borrowed from Sir Lewis Mallaby which first aroused Jack's suspicions. It bore the strange crest—two hammers crossed, with the motto, "I strike"—which was marked upon the linen of the child that Dan Blockit picked up at Kirkland station. The initial of the name Mallaby coincided with the monogram H. L. M. Jack rapidly drew his conclusions and made a blood shot, which hit the mark as we have seen.

Lewis Mallaby's confession soon reinstated the rightful heir and Dan Blockit in after years had no reason to regret the generosity which had prompted him to give the little foundling the shelter of his rude home.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Queen Victoria's Father.

[N. Y. World.]

Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent, was much disliked by his brothers, the Prince Regent and the Duke of York. The latter never forgave him, among other things, for saying, while they both were colonels in the army, "There are two remarkable regiments in the British army. I command one, the *thirty-third*, and my brother commands the other, the *dirty third.*" The Prince Regent naturally detested the Duke of Kent, as he did the Duke of Sussex, for the contrast they both afforded in point of character with himself. An officer who served under Victoria's father says of him in a book just published in London:

"Nothing can put him out of temper or ruffle him, and I have witnessed some trying scenes in which his forbearance was most conspicuous; by this means he never commits himself to any improper expression, and his most bitter enemies never accused him of having ever been personally uncivil. He is very temperate, never drinking above two glasses of wine, and he looks on a drunkard with as much abhorrence as a highwayman. His judgment is sound and good and reckoned superior to that of most of the royal family; but he is wrapt up in his profession, which he studies night and day; and his maxim is that nothing is well when it can be better. He is a most perfect gentleman, which demands of all his acquaintances the most perfect respect, and at the same time has a reserve about him which prevents the possibility of any one becoming familiar with him."

All of which goes to confirm the curious story recently told by a Canadian correspondent of the *World* of the Duke of Kent's marriage to an estimable French lady of rank whom he was compelled under the Royal Marriage act to abandon in order to marry the mother of Victoria. It must be a queer reflection for the Queen that if her father had not committed bigamy she would never have been the Head of the English Church!

Evarts and the Mormons.

[New York Sun.]

Mr. W. M. Evarts complains that the Mormon missionaries in Europe are "operating beyond the reach of the laws of the United States." But there are dozens and scores of Mormon missionaries operating in this country. They are found in nearly all the States. They make no secret of their whereabouts or of their work. They are entirely "within the reach of the laws." Why does not Mr. Evarts turn his attention to these missionaries?

Because he knows perfectly well that they have the same right under the Constitution and laws of the United States to preach and proselytize that his own pastor has.

UNA AND THE LION.

No matter when it may have been
Or years ago, or but yestre'en,
When life was in its golden spring,
Or when its leaves were withering,
There lived a man—I knew him then—
No matter where no matter when.

He was as fair, and frank and free
As any human soul could be.
For every wrong he made amends;
Forgave all foes, improved all friends,
And loved all women 'neath the sun;
Yet never gave his heart to one.

Thus had he grown to manhood's prime;
And then he met, one fair Spring-time,
When snowdrops grew a hundred deep,
And violets just began to peep,
As sweet a little maid as you
Or I, or anyone e'er knew

(Oh, if I could but paint instead!)
Her lips were roses cherry red;
Her peerless brow was lily white;
Her eyelids were the edge of night;
Her eyes were moonlight, and their beam
Filled you with love's enchanted dream.

He did not fall in love like men.
Who first fall in, then out again;
He grew to love her day by day—
Daily she stole some heart away.
And when he'd lost quite half his heart
He offered her the other part.

He said. "I thought, some time ago,
My strength could match with any foe.
But thou hast caught me in a net,
From which I cannot free me yet,"
(Indeed, it seemed he did prefer
Being caught, for he went nearer her.)

"Nay, hear me, ere then speak again,
A silken cord shall join us twain;
Around my life one end shall be.
The other shall be held by thee.
Here, at thy feet, I vanquished lie,
Fair Una thou, though Lion I."

And somehow—how they never knew—
Four lips were in the place of two,
Ane loving arms (the silken cords)
Were far more eloquent than words.
There let us leave them—happy then,
No matter where, no matter when.

—*The Argosy.*

JUSTICE WOODWARD DEAD.

He Expires at His Summer Residence at Hampden, N. Y.

READING, September 23.—Warren J. Woodward, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is dead. His death was not altogether unexpected, as he had been lying seriously ill for some time at his summer residence, in Hampden, New York.

[HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. Liberally educated he was in his early youth on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, then the leading Democratic paper of the State. He was also a clerk in the Prothonotary's office at Wilkesbarre, where in 1840 he entered the office of his uncle, the late Judge George W. Woodward, and read law under his direction for nearly a year. His legal studies were completed under the preceptorship of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and he was admitted to the bar on the 1st of August, 1842. He opened an office in Columbia county, and from the time of his admission he was engaged exclusively in the practice of his profession up to the 1st of June, 1856. During the session of the Legislature of that year a new judicial district, the Twenty-sixth, was created, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming. The organization took effect from the 1st of June, and the Governor was required to select an incumbent pending the election and qualification of a President Judge according to the Constitutional form. The political majority in each county was Democratic, and Governor Pollock, although of opposite politics, appointed Mr. Woodward, at the instance of a number of the members of the bar and business men of the district. At the general election of 1856 Mr. Woodward was nominated and elected by the Democrats, and was subsequently commissioned as President Judge for ten years. In 1861, upon the expiration of the term of Hon. J. Pringle Jones, the people of Berks county went outside their county for a Common Pleas Judge, and Judge Woodward was elected without opposition. In 1871, having acceptably discharged the duties of the office, he was re-elected for a further term of ten years. At the Democratic State Convention in Pittsburgh, in 1874, he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term of twenty-one years. The contest in the Convention was very spirited, as the nomination in this instance, under the provisions of the new Constitution, was the guarantee of an election. Two Judges of the Supreme Court were to be chosen at the ensuing fall election, and the electors were instructed in voting to put one name on their ballots, the two highest on the poll being elected. Judge Woodward was nominated on the second day of the Convention, on the sixth ballot. His leading competitors were Judge Ross of Montgomery, Judge Trunky of Venango, Judge Ludlow and George M. Dallas, Esq., of Philadelphia, but on the sixth ballot the contest was narrowed down to Ross and Woodward, and the latter was nominated, receiving 128 votes to 108 for Judge Ross. His election after that in October was a matter of form, and in the January following he took his seat on the Supreme bench, with Judge Paxson, elected by the Republicans.

Judge Woodward's services, uprightrightness and ability on the Supreme bench have been recognized and appreciated by all conversant with the business of that tribunal. He was cast in a judicial mould, acknowledged by the legal profession to be singularly gifted in making plain the most intricate cases submitted to his decision. He was able to express in few words the correct principles underlying every cause, and was recognized as the Gibson of the Supreme bench. Docile and unpretentious, he attracted and held the affection of his associates.—EDS. POST.]

All Is Lost.

[New York Sun.]

Mr. W. M. Evarts is fond of making epigrams. His latest is, that in the rebellion the South lost all but honor, and has now lost in Congress all it saved from the rebellion.

What did Mr. W. M. Evarts lose when he went into the Fraudulent Cabinet?

GALLANT SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

Grand Reunion of Veterans at Kittanning.

Speech-Making and Banqueting—Exhibition Drill—Decorations, Etc.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANNING, PA., September 18.—The little town of Kittanning has been the scene of much stir and great bustle since early dawn to-day. The reunion of the gallant Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the cause of all the acitvity. All day yesterday the good citizens of the quiet little burg were busily engaged in decorating and to-day the town presented a grand gala appearance such as she has never before worn in all her history. The streets and houses were lined with flags, bunting, evergreen and mottoes that did appropriate honor to the veterans.

Many members of the organization reached here last night. This morning they formed in line and marched to the depot where they were in readiness upon the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh delegation were escorted to the public square, the procession being headed by two bands. Here an address of welcome was delivered by James H. McCain, Burgess of the town. The Seventy-eighth Regiment was recruited in Kittanning. This fact was referred to at length and the glory of the American soldier's life was also graphically pictured. Referring to the record of the regiment, the speaker said: "Beginning with Stone River, and following the march through to Nashville you were engaged in twenty-two battles, and your slain comrades upon these battle fields attest only too truly the fierceness of the combat and the bravery of your actions. But while we are assembled here to do you honor, let us not forget the slain heroes who sleep in the land they died to free, and under the flag they rendered stainless."

The address was well received. At its conclusion Colonel William Sirwell, the old commander, and Colonel Archibald Blakeley replied in behalf of the regiment. They were followed by E. S. Golden, Esq., Democratic candidate for Judge of this district. Mr. Golden gave a full history of the regiment, from its first inception up to the time it was disbanded. Colonel Sirwell commenced the work of recruiting on August 1, 1861, and on October 12, 1861, a regiment was mustered into service. In October the organization moved to Pittsburgh, and on the second day after arrival Governor Curtin presented the organization with a stand of colors and named it the Seventy-eighth regiment. The successive history of the regiment was graphically pictured by Mr. Golden, who stated that in the twenty-two battles and skirmishes in which the organization had participated six hundred and sixty-four men were killed. Mr. Golden concluded as follows:

"I have thus recounted to you briefly the history of this regiment, of which we are all proud. How appropriate its reunion here where it sprang into noble life, and how appropriate your honors to its surviving heroes. But as the surviving soldiers partake of your ovation, what memories come to them of hardships and trial and dangers past—nay, more, of loved comrades who fell fighting nobly for the banner of the free. To-day from the eyes of the soldiers will fall many tears which the breezes of Heaven will waft to moisten the graves of their comrades who fell upon Southern soil. Do them honor—you cannot do too much to assure them that a grateful country never forgets its brave soldiers."

The regiment was then formed for marching column and accompanied by the invited guests proceeded to Reynolds Grove, where a banquet was spread on tables formed in a square and laden with good things and delicacies prepared by the ladies of Kittanning who had assembled in goodly number to attend to the hungry wants of the "vets." The boys "went" eagerly for the tempting display and did full justice to the occasion. In the preparation of the banquet and serving of the tables many thanks were expressed by the boys to the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. J. G. Cunningham, Mrs. G. T. Crawford, Mrs. A. E. Brown, Mrs. Thomas Reynolds, Mrs. E. S. Golden, Miss L. Luchre, Miss Mechling and others, and Messrs. J. H. Heiner, F. G. Schalli, F. M. McKiernan and John E. Alward. After the banquet a business meeting was held. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Kittanning was unanimously adopted. Prof. Paul F. Rohrbacher of the Western University, and Captain of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, being present by invitation, was elected an honorary member of the Seventy-eighth Association, and in recognition of the honor made a humorous address, creating much merriment. An Executive Committee of ten was appointed to fix a date and place for the next meeting.

After further routine business the meeting adjourned, and the regiment was again formed, and gave an exhibition in drills and marching, after which the boys were dismissed for the purpose of having a jubilee themselves. Until a late hour to-night they were to be founds in squads here and there, talking over army life dangers and good times on the battle line and in the tented field.

Among the more noticeable decorations for the occasion we noticed those of the Dagan House, Democratic Headquarters; the residences of J. A. Colwell, Grier C. Orr, E. S. Golden and J. H. Heiner; the Reed House, Cook House and Citizens' Hotel; the buildings of the *Free Press*, Armstrong *Republican*, and *Valley Times*; Gault & Co.'s store building, W. R. McConnell, Lee Bros., and the office of the Kittanning Insurance Company. The reunion was certainly a grand success, and will long be remembered by the veterans.

BEN.

THE FIRST D. O. BARR CLUB.

Seventeenth Ward Democrats Form a New Organization.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth ward met Monday night at Military hall, corner of Forty-second and Butler street, to organize for the campaign. A ward club was organized under the name of the D. O. Barr Club of the Seventeenth ward. About fifty members were enrolled. The following officers were elected:

President, Thomas Coleman; Vice Presidents, Messrs. George Fox, J. W. Sloan, Alex. McBride, David Skeehan; Treasurer, P. M. Cushing; Recording Secretary, P. F. Finland; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Cullerton; Finance Committee, Messrs. P. Melville, Charles Winneberg, John Kelly, P. B. Duffy, P. F. Cushing.

The members propose to make this a permanent organization. They will meet again at the same place next Monday night, when measures will be taken to get down to active work. It is proposed to rent a hall which will be kept open during the campaign.

MR. JOHN KELLY is the second choice of nearly all the Republican organs for Governor of New York.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE LAST LOVE.

Thou art not my first love,
For I loved before we met,
And the mem'ry of that summer dream
Is pleasant to me yet.
But thou! thou art my last love,
My dearest and my best,
My heart but shed its outer leaves
To give thee all the rest. A. E. B.

TAKING CARE OF HIM NIGHTS.

Rob is the nicest baby,
He hardly ever cries;
And oh! he is just too lovely
When he shuts his dark blue eyes!
Don't you wish you could see him?
It is worth a thousand sights!
"I guess you wouldn't think so
If you had to take care of him nights!"

I'm glad he is just so little!
Wait till he slams the doors,
Wait till he stamps, and shouts and screams
Until he shakes the floors!
Wait till he wears great rubber boots,
And cusses for balls and kites!
"I guess you'd be glad to have him grow
If you had to take care of him nights."

—DORA GOODALE *in St. Nicholas.*

A BILL has been passed in the Georgia Legislature to furnish limbs and arms to disabled Confederate soldiers.

DANIEL DREW'S death was caused by celebral apoplexy, according to the official certificate returned in New York yesterday, and "the time from the first attack to the fatal issue was thirty minutes."

THERE is in San Francisco a "McClellan Legion," composed of old soldiers. Though staunch adherents of Democracy these veterans met the other day and resolved to give General Grant a rousing reception.

THE blunt verdict of London *Truth* is that Talmage was in England "a dead failure, as he deserved to be, for his lectures were wretched, and generally in very bad taste." But some of the London religious journals print and praise his language.

WASHINGTON *Post*: We are now shipping three times as much as we import. If, however, the wife of Charles R. Sherman had not been brought to bed on the 10th of May, 1823, of a boy, who was afterward named John, this never would have happened.

MARSHAL SERRANO being in England to give his son an English education, and, it is said, to place him at Eton, *Truth* maliciously observes that the aforesaid son is very like the present King of Spain, who, as is well known, bears a strong likeness to the Marshal.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S reason for selecting the New York *Times* as an organ is not generally known. The editor of the *Times* and Samuel J. are personal friends, who dine together frequently and entertain the warmest admiration for each other's talent. —*N. Y. Herald.*

THEY had a sale of choice dogs in New York on Wednesday. The bidding was spirited and the prices obtained were generally good. The highest price paid, $70, was for Flora, an imported Irish animal who won the first prize in New York in 1878 and also in Boston this year.

THE munificence of the Duke of Norfolk as a Catholic is wonderful. It is calculated that within the past ten years he has applied over a million dollars to his religion. He has just undertaken to defray the cost of a new church at Sheffield, and is about to build another at the east end of London.

THERE is a young mechanic at work for a company in Plymouth county, Mass., where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather worked before him; and where his grandfather is now employed. Four generations of one family employed by the same company, and all within thirty-five years.

THE insanity of Colonel R. E. Johnston, of the First Infantry, it is thought was caused by a bullet wound in the head received during the war, aggravated by long exposure to the sun a few weeks ago. Colonel Johnston was very popular with his regiment and has hosts of friends who earnestly hope for his early recovery.

MR. MOORHEAD, the new postmaster of Erie, is a brother-in-law of Lieutenant Governor Stone. Mr. Gara, who was displaced without complaint against his fidelity or competency, to make room for Gen. Mr. Walker was unfortunate in not having a Governor, a Senator, or some official of that grade as a brother-in-law.

THE present theatrical wonder of Paris is "The Black Venus," a play representing the adventures of a traveler in Africa. The quantity and gorgeousness of the costumes and scenery are unprecedented on the stage; but the most striking feature is a caravan, in which more than a hundred African beasts, from the zebra to the elephant, are introduced.

SENATOR MCPHERSON of New Jersey, entertains some views about the Presidency also. He is a Bayard man in spite of the fact that General McClellan and ex-Governor Parker—both of New Jersey—are always more or less booming for the Presidency. In Senator McPherson's opinion the strong point about Bayard is that he could carry two or three New England States.

LIONEL TENNYSON, son of the poet, is to succeed to the Lincolnshire estate of his uncle, the Rev. Charles Turner, whose surname he will consequently assume. He is the Laureate's younger son, and he married the daughter of another poet, Frederick Locker, in the Abbey, about two years ago. His father lately refused to take the property with the condition of changing his name to Turner.

THE wife of a banished French Communist was overjoyed at the news of his pardon, and went to the railroad station, with her children, at the proper time, to welcome him. But he had been very ill for years, and was so much altered in appearance that she did not recognize him. She went home in a despondent mood, while he hunted in vain for her in the crowd. At last he found her residence; but she had committed suicide, after writing a despairing letter.

The Theft of the Presidency.

[Justice Miller (Rep.) of U. S. Supreme Court.]

The act of the Louisiana Returning Board was a State's right act in its supremest sense. The decisions of the Electoral Commission were based upon *the sovereign right of a State to legislate as it chooses* on all matters expressly declared by the Constitution.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA AND GEORGIA TREASURY RINGS.

The Republican papers have been making a great noise over the misdeeds of a couple of Democratic officials in Georgia—the Controller and State Treasurer. They allege their conduct has been almost as bad as that of the carpet-bag knaves. Very likely, but it is forgotten the rascality of the carpet-baggers was condoned and "vindicated" by the Republican party, while the Democratic Legislature of Georgia is "going for" the Democratic officials who imitated the crimes of the carpet-bag regime, with a fierce determination to vindicate the laws and punish the offenders. The State Controller has already been impeached and removed from office, and the Treasurer, if found guilty, will share his fate, and then both will be proceeded against criminally. Rogues are to be found in all parties, but the test of political virtue is for a party to expose and punish its own wrong-doers. That was the TILDEN way in New York and is the method adopted in Georgia. The Republicans as a rule screen their knaves, because they are generally influential party men. This is what they did for BABCOCK, BELKNAP and ROBESON, and more recently they have shown this purpose in Pennsylvania in connection with the bribery proceedings of KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER & Co,. at Harrisburg.

Representative WOLFE in their State Convention, put in a plea for honest men in office and denounced the corrupt proceedings of last winter; but it was the boast of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* that the Convention "squelched" Mr. WOLFE.

It is interesting as showing the difference between the public sentiment of Democratic Georgia and Republican Pennsylvania, to note the offences of the impeached Georgia officials, over which the Republican papers are blowing great guns of virtue. The Atlanta correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes:

> The people are in a hubbub just now over the wrong-doings of State officials, their high crimes, misdemeanors and peculations. The discovery of these malfeasances struck every one with dumb surprise. They came like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, and all that their friends can say is, they can not account for it. The State Treasurer is now to be impeached, and stands as bad a showing as the Controller. They were fresh men when inducted into office, and the temptations were too great for weak human nature. Renfro has been growing rich on the State's money, verifying the old adage of the troubles that overtake the man who hastens to get rich too fast. Although these officials are accused of grave crimes, their accounts are all straight and not a dollar of the State's money is missing. They have not stolen any thing; *they have only been speculating on the State's money.* How many officials in other States have done the same thing?

The Treasurer and Controller of Georgia speculated with the State funds deposited in their hands, and grew rich by such speculation! The State did not lose any thing. The accounts are all straight. The crime of the officials, for which a righteous public sentiment demands and has secured their expulsion from office, was speculation with unexpended balances in the State Treasury.

In Pennsylvania, speculation and misuse of public funds has been the rule under Republican administrations, and so demoralized has public sentiment become, that it is not deemed a public wrong, but only a smart operation. All that has been demanded is that the State shall suffer no loss by the use of the unexpended Treasury balances as the banking capital of the State Treasurer and his Ring. KEMBLE, MACKEY and others realized great fortunes by such speculation, and were honored for it and became party leaders in consequence of it. The system was broken up by the election of Col. NOYES in 1877;—but the proposition now is to resurrect it, under the auspices of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, should Mr. BUTLER be elected State Treasurer.

It is the sublimity of cheek that the Republican papers here in Pennsylvania, should treat the exposure and punishment of exactly such speculative use of the public moneys in Georgia as obtains in this State, as evidence of Democratic corruption. It is the glory and boast of their leaders that they have misused and speculated on the Treasury balances for twenty years. In Democratic Georgia this is a crime, In Republican Pennsylvania it is the passport to party leadership.

NEEDS "SQUELCHING" AGAIN.

Representative WOLFE of Union county, has had great experience of Republican politics in Pennsylvania as manipulated by the CAMERONS, MACKEYS, QUAYS and KEMBLES. He has antagonized them and acted with them, but it is to his credit that he now appears to have broken with the gang, and is working to land some of the most notorious in the Penitentiary. Mr. WOLFE delivered an address at a Baptist conference in Philadelphia on Tuesday, on the "Relation of the Christian Church to the Politics of the State," and in his illustrations he evidently drew on his experience in the Republican church. How true this is, of the ordinary CAMERON procedure in this State, no one will fail to recognize. Says Mr. WOLFE:

> You do not know on election day who the candidates for the State offices are. Those men who have the destiny of the country in their hands, and who are working purely for motives of gain and self-aggrandizement, are even now looking over the field for their candidates for an election two or three years hence. They pick out the man who will serve not the country or the people, but the men who place him in power. The more respectable he is the better. They seek to find one who will be acceptable to the people, but he must serve them implicitly. No sooner do they get one of their men in power than they begin to canvass the district for their next nominee. And how do these men serve their masters? By serving corporations and monopolies, who can afford to pay for the votes of legislators.

If Mr. WOLFE had chosen he could have told this Baptist Conference, as an evidence of the far-reaching ways of the CAMERON ring, that the Republican nomination of Mr. BUTLER for State Treasurer was determined on at Harrisburg in January last, the condition being that Mr. BUTLER, representing the highly moral and anti-CAMERON community of Chester county, should go into the Republican caucus and move to make DON CAMERON's nomination unanimous. He did so and got his pay promptly and squarely. Only another concession was demanded from him, on behalf of ex-State Treasurer KEMBLE and his interesting friends, and that was he should vote against the expulsion from the Legislature of the rascal PETROFF. Mr. BUTLER's vote saved PETROFF to the people of the State as a law maker. If elected no one entertains any doubt he will cooperate with Mr. KEMBLE, should that great Republican leader escape the Penitentiary, in rehabilitating the Treasury ring in its original power at Harrisburg.

But the Republican leaders skilfully disguise this with the cry of "Yazoo."

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY

The prospects of polling a full Democratic vote in Philadelphia, in consequence of the spirit of harmony which now prevails, is admitted as most encouraging. The struggle for supremacy between rival sections has been merged in the presence of the general issue, and the representatives of each have responded to the call of prominent citizens to unite and present unexceptional names to the people. A mass meeting of Demotrats will be held this (Saturday) evening, in Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia, to nominate a first-class ticket. The following is the call:

> PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1879.
>
> *To the Philadelphia Democracy:*
>
> The undersigned Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are earnestly interested in presenting a ticket to the people that will invite their confidence and command their respect, the election of which will relieve them from the oppression and dishonesty of ring rule, invite the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia to meet in town meeting on Saturday evening next, at Horticultural Hall, for the purpose of nominating a ticket conspicuous for its personal worth and integrity.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Henry D. Welsh, | Edward S. Handy, |
> | John O. James, | E. C. Mitchell, |
> | John C. Bullitt, | Isaac J. Wister, |
> | J. Rinaldo Sank, | W. H. Drayton, |
> | J. S. Waterman, | Owen Brady, |
> | Thomas G. Hood, | William Mulligan, |
> | John G. Brenner, | B. F. Hall. |

The Americus Club, a Democratic organization, promptly endorsed the call.

> WHEREAS, The record and usefulness of the Americus Club as an active and faithful organization of Democratic citizens, who have contributed liberally of their labor and means in support of Democratic principles, should entitle it to be heard in the councils of the party; and,
>
> WHEREAS, This Club has no desire to direct or control the proceedings of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, but simply to join hands with the people who favor Democratic success and to labor earnestly to that end: therefore,
>
> *Resolved* That the Americus Club hereby pledges itself to an honest and energetic effort to restore unity and harmony to the Democratic people of Philadelphia, that the faithful old party of Jefferson and Jackson shall not be sacrificed to individual preferment or unjust dissensions, and we appeal to every patriotic, honest Democrat to aid us in the work of union and harmony.

It is admitted by Republican prints that the movement will be worth twenty thousand votes to the State ticket, of which there can be no doubt.

THE Chinese are quietly but rapidly increasing in New York city. There are now in that city, according to the *Herald*, more than three hundred Chinese laundries, fifty groceries, twenty tobacco stores, ten drug stores, six restaurants, and a great variety of other establishments, including a considerable number of gambling houses. The Chinese, as we are about to enter on an era of higher wages for workingmen and laborers, will be found increasing in all eastern and central cities. They will answer as a break on the wheels of prosperity when it comes to adding to the wages of the poor man. Instead of being at the end of the Chinese question, we have hardly reached the beginning of it. The California feeling will be created at the East, probably in a more intense form, when the Chinese appear as competitors with American labor. The rich factory lords insist on protection against foreign capital and competition, and there is much more of justice and right in the demand of the workingmen for protection against the distructive competition of a servile race, such as the Chinese.

COLUMBIA county on Monday and Center county on Tuesday, instructed their delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, which will elect delegates to the National Convention, to support the renomination of SAMUEL J. TILDEN for President. The TILDEN ground swell in this State, is one of the most remarkable political phenomena that has ever came under our observation. The ordinary run of politicians are opposed to his renomination, with few exceptions; but let the people meet in convention or public meeting, and the sentiment is so overwhelmingly for TILDEN it drowns out all opposition. No other man is talked of as a possibility. And this comes about without manipulation or work of any kind. It is the free and spontaneous expression of the Democracy. Ask the reason and the invariable answer is he was elected and cheated; he must be elected again and we will take care there shall be no cheating; he will be inaugurated "or else five million Democrats will know the reason why."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Philadelphia *Times* continues disgusted at the prospect of unity in the Democratic party, which is sad.

DANIEL DREW, a well known individual, died in New York on Thursday evening at the advanced age of 82.

JOHN KELLY of New York, when prevented dictating to the Democracy, turns kicker and worker for the opposition. That is all there is in it.

ANOTHER county has been heard from. The Perry *Democrat* says that nineteen-twentieths of the Democrats of that county earnestly favor the nomination of SAMUEL J. TILDEN for President.

THE BUTLER movement in Massachusetts is getting formidable. He has now three nominations—the Greenback, the Democratic, and Thursday the Independent Republicans nominated him on a reform platform. The chances are old BEN will make the landing this time, and won't Beacon street groan?

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER has been seriously ill for some weeks, at his home in Clearfield, from an affection of the heart. He is now under the medical care of Professor PEPPER of Philadelphia and Dr. HARTSWICK, of Clearfield, and they are hopeful that entire rest from all mental or physical strain upon his system may restore him to his usual health.

IT may be important to the voter to know that the poll tax assessed and paid to the city does not entitle a citizen to vote at a State or county election. It has reference only to city elections, and he must have paid a State or county tax within two years and previous to October 4th to enable him to vote at the coming State or county election.

GEN. SHERMAN is of rather more use to HAYES in swinging around than GRANT was to ANDY JOHNSON when similarly engaged. SHERMAN always sustaines in a complimentary speech the Commander-in-Chief, but when JOHNSON in this city attempted to speak, he was hooted by a miserable mob, whilst GRANT stood at his side but refused to open his mouth.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, in a few lines, hits the truth to a nicety about Mr. HAYES' Youngstown speech: "As a political essay," says the *Times*, "it is elementary in the extreme; as a partisan declaration, it is simply vapid, and the reader is forced to one or two conclusions—either that Mr. HAYES' political ideas are very vaguely formed or else that his speech is a disingenuous appeal to prejudices which he knows are false. The speech is not consistent with itself."

ONE of the brigade of officeholders who accompanied Fraudulent HAYES to Youngstown, made a buncomo speech, in which he said:

> I want it to be understood that the men who fought under the Union flag and for the Union were irreversibly right—and the men who fought against the Union and under the Confederate flag were irreversibly wrong.

What a discovery to make fifteen years after the war. But how about CHARLEY FOSTER, who didn't fight on either side, but staid at home, speculated and grew rich trading on the necessities of soldiers' wives and families. Was he "irreversibly right?"

THE *Gazette* fires another gun on Southern repudiation, loaded and primed with falsehoods by JAY GOULD'S *Tribune*. No southern State has committed such a bold unblushing act of repudiation as Minnesota, one of the richest States of the Northwest. It has repudiated an honest debt of ten millions, three times, by the vote of its people. No Southern State has done or proposed anything so bad as this rich and prosperous Republican State. The *Gazette's* unctious prayer runs: "Good Lord help us through in our own rascality, but pour the vials of Thy wrath on these Southern rascals. Amen!"

CHARLES WOOLEY of Cincinnati, kept the TILDEN headquarters at Washington, during the sitting of the Electoral Commission, where all the leading statesmen and legal luminaries of the land did most congregate. Since then for some reason he has soured on SAMUEL J., and in a recent interview makes right free with his opinion, which certainly indicates that he does not hanker after the "old man." He also disposes of Republican candidates with becoming generosity, as thus:

> Blaine will kill Sherman and Sherman will kill Blaine, and both will kill Grant and Grant will kill both in the Republican Convention, and possibly Hayes or Windom, or Washburne, or even some person now unspoken of, will prove to be the winner. I would rather have Hayes chance, however, than that of any one.

WHEN the news of the elections from California and Maine was flashed over the wires the Republicans carried, of course, everything by sweeping majorities. Truth travels in leaden boots, yet it comes along and assures us that the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine has not a majority, and the Republicans gain but one member of Congress in California, and his seat is contested. ZACK CHANDLER did not wait for returns from Florida and Louisiana in the Presidential election, but telegraphed his cronies in those States that HAYES had carried them and the Returning Boards must so declare. He did not want any divided opinion on that subject and therefore sent the result without waiting to get figures. The doctored report from California, claiming a famous victory, was intended to help Maine, and doubtless performed its work, but the truth is in time for Ohio.

THE Detroit *Free Press* has very cleverly amended Senator BLAINE'S telegram to Senator ALLISON on the night of the Maine election. It says that BLAINE'S dispatch should read as follows:

> "In a State which gave at the Presidential election of 1868 a Republican majority of 28,000 in a total vote of 112,000—a majority equivalent to 250,000 in New York, which in 1872, in a total vote of 90,000, gave a Republican majority of 32,000—equivalent to over 230,000 in Ohio, which in 1876, in a total vote of 116,000, gave a Republican majority of 16,000—equivalent to 110,000 in Pennsylvania, the Republicans this year lack about 2,500 of receiving a majority of the popular vote. It is a terrible disappointment to me, and I fear that my Presidential prospects will be greatly impaired, owing to the inability of the Republicans, after an unparalleled expenditure of money, to secure an absolute majority of the popular vote in Maine."

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* thus summarizes the result of the recent election in California:

> First—Republican State administration.
>
> Second—Workingmen's and Democratic Supreme Court.
>
> Third.—Triangular Railroad Commission.
>
> Fourth—Republican representation in Congress.
>
> Fifth—Mixed local government in San Francisco.
>
> Sixth—Mixed Legislature.
>
> The Republicans have carried off the State administration. The Workingmen and Democrats have secured the Supreme Court. All parties but one are represented on the Railroad Commission. The results in other directions are mixed. But notwithstanding the apparent confusion a single and determined purpose on the part of the people runs through the whole. The political status of California is fixed by Perkins, the Republican State officers and the delegation in Congress. If they should desire to take the bit in their mouths and run away there is a very efficient brake in the opposition Supreme Court. All parties are represented in the Railroad Commission, and antagonisms have been introduced elsewhere which may result rather in a healthy than a disastrous friction.

A San Francisco telegram shows that the Republicans have not, as has been represented, gained the entire Congressional delegation, but that the Democrats have elected BERRY to Congress in the Third district. Considering how close the House is that one vote may prove of vast importance.

MR. HAYES submitted to an interview with a New York *Herald* man at Cleveland. He don't believe GRANT wants to be President or go into politics again. As JOHN SHERMAN'S best man the wish is father of the thought. He thinks that everything points to TILDEN'S nomination by the Democrats; says "he is a man of great ability and there are few who are his equals in organizing and conducting a campaign." Still the virtuous Mr. HAYES, possibly fresh from pensioning some one of the Presidential thieves on the Treasury, thinks "there is a suspicion of trickery hanging about TILDEN." For some unaccountable reason HAYES has a deep seated hatred of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and speaks of him in this way:

> I think Senator George H. Pendleton is their most available man and their strongest. He has been before the people as a national character a long time. His abilities are of the first order, and he has fewer enemies than any public man in the party. Thurman is a man of great ability, but he has enemies right here at his own home. On the whole, I think Pendleton the best man the Democrats could nominate.

It is inconceivable what Mr. PENDLETON has done to incur the odium of HAYES' good opinion. He is a "square man," honorable in all the relations of life, and has just about as profound contempt for HAYES' shams as any other man we know of.

THE depth of the water in the gorge below Niagara Falls has just been measured for the first time. The swiftness of the stream had baffled all previous efforts, but a corps of Government engineers accomplished the feat. They embarked in a small boat not far below the falls. An old guide accompanied the party. With great difficulty they approached within a short distance of the American falls, which darted great jets of water on them. The roar was so terrible that no voice or sound could be heard. The leadsman cast the line, which rapidly passed down 83 feet. This was near the shore. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had enabled them to get so near the falls, they shot rapidly down stream. The next cast of the lead sold off 100 feet, deepening to 192 feet a little further down. The average depth to the Swift Drift—where the river suddenly becomes narrow, with a velocity too great to be measured—is 155 feet. Just under the lower bridge the whirlpool rapids set in, and so violently are the waters moved that they rise like ocean waves to the height of 20 feet. At this point they completed the depth at 210 feet.

THE Moquis Indians of Arizona, numbering 1,700, live in seven villages on the tops of three cliffs or headlands that rise more than 600 feet above the plains. Why they choose these unhandy places is a mystery. On reaching the villages, says a recent visitor, one finds one's self on a flat ledge of bare rock which extends out from the main table nearly half a mile in length and from ten feet to perhaps three hundred feet in width. The sides are almost perpendicular. The most populous of these villages, Wal-ha-pi, is on the extreme end of the rocks, where the width is not over one hundred feet. All the water for all purposes is carried in earthen vessels on the backs of men and women from a spring near the foot of the mountain, a distance of nearly a mile, while the wood is brought eight miles. Here these people have lived longer than they can tell, even from their traditions, and hitherto they have been averse to a change of location, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining their necessary supplies and the distance from their fields and herds.

THE city of Providence began, a year and a half ago, to dispense its charity on a new plan. Helpless paupers were kept in an almshouse, or aided at home, as before; but all able bodied applicants for food or lodging were put at work in a wood yard at fifty cents a day. Unworthy families, who had been assisted by the city for years, dropped out of the Charity Commissioner's sight, while begging decreased greatly. Tramps began to give the city a wide berth, for they had to pay for their lodging and meals with work in the wood yard, and the station house lodgers during the year numbered only 2,479, against 9,425 for the year preceding. The new system has also been one of economy, the expenditures for outdoor and indoor relief being $13,240, against $19,144 for outdoor relief alone during the preceding twelve months. The wood yard is self sustaining.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REJECTED.

So blue her eyes; and yet, methinks
I've often seen them snap
Most ominously and severe
At some mishap.

Her silken hair upon her brow
Doth lie, a golden crown;
And yet that same smooth marble brow
Doth often frown.

And those soft lips, so ripe and red,
I've seen her often bite 'em.
When one has crossed her; and I've thought
She'd like to smite 'em.

And that low voice, most rarely sweet,
So often shrilly flats:
Those soft-voiced women, I have heard,
Are always cats.

Ah! there she goes with Harvy Lee—
Dence take him? She's in blue:
How fair she looks! But thank the gods
I'm spared a shrew!

REPRESENTATIVE KELLY of Pennsylvania sailed for home from Liverpool on the 10th of September.

ALMA-TADEMA, Edward Yates, F. C. Burnand, and Tom Taylor are to act in "As You Like It," at Manchester, England, for a charitable purpose.

SIX misbehaving young men were taken from their beds by a mob at Wesley Chapel, Indiana, tied to a fence in a row, and whipped almost to death.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will reach his sixtieth birthday next February. The ill-health of his wife and his dislike for the monotony of his duties as Minister at Madrid may cause him to resign.

GENERAL GROSVENOR was the first speaker at a political meeting held at Rutland, Ohio, on Saturday night. "Fellow-citizens," said General Grosvenor, rising with difficulty, "I represent the Republican party," and straightway fell from the platform. He was put to bed. Corn juice.

A PARIS husband was told that his wife, who had gone into the country to be cured of an illness, was dead. An hour afterward she presented herself before him in perfect health. The sudden and violent transition from sorrow to joy (or from joy to sorrow) was too much for him, and he became a maniac.

MRS. THANKFUL TAYLOR is a remarkable Vermont lady, seventy years old. In her younger days she thirsted for knowledge, but being poor she earned her books and then studied them as she stood at her spinning wheel. In this way she not only educated herself in the languages, but learned history, medicine, science and general literature.

DON CARLOS said recently to a French reporter: "I affirm in the most precise manner that I have not renounced, and shall never renounce, my rights to the crown of Spain. When I was on the field of battle I protested through the mouths of my canon. I cannot do so now, but from my conscience I protest and shall always protest."

COMMANDER CAMERON of the British navy says that the Morse system of telegraphy, as far as it depends on the length of sounds, has long been in use in Africa. He has found tribes that by stationing drummers at intervals, carry intelligence for miles with great rapidity, the beats of the drum being made in accordance with a previous arrangement of signals.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES is said to intend making another lecturing tour. If he be only as successful in this as in his last expedition of the same kind he will be a fortunate man. He was "run," as the saying goes, by an *impresario*, and his salary amounted to $450 a week with expenses. On the first of February he starts off in America—New York probably—with "Royal People I Have Known."

BRIGHAM YOUNG mixed the Mormon Church property with his own in a way that, in law, left it all at his death as one estate. The executors, who are Mormon dignitaries, undertook to separate the two equitably; but the heirs, consisting of the original and only lawful Mrs. Young and her children, have had a receiver appointed, and it looks as though they would finally get the entire amount.

WHEN Gambetta drove to the great review in Paris, the officer who rode humbly at the door of his carriage in command of the escort was heir to the ancient Dukedom of Montmart. He may have Princes of the house of Bourbon in waiting on him a few years hence, when he is President of the Republic. The son of the Genoese grocer of Camors is going as far in France as the son of the Venetian Jew has gone in England.

"QUEENIE," the wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson, is described by a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who has been visiting Concord, Massachusetts, as "tall and slender, with a thoughtful, refined face and silver hair. Her dress was a black silk, severely simple and elegant, in harmony with her seventy years, and heightened the fairness of her very fair complexion. She reminds one of a stately lady abbess and fascinates the eyes of a stranger until the gaze seems almost rude in its persistence. She is full of kindness and courtesy and responsive to the sympathies of those about her."

GENERAL GRANT'S mother is living with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, in Jersey City. A reporter of the New York *Graphic*, who called on her yesterday, found an aged lady, with pale, delicate features, framed in puffs of silvery white hair and shaded by a dainty cap of lace. Mrs. Grant said that she now has ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild, besides her four children. Son Ulysses, she told the reporter, was just like the other children who, as a boy, only a trifle more serious perhaps. She doesn't know where Ulysses will reside when he gets home, "but one thing certain," exclaimed she, "he'll come right straight to see his mother."

LORD BEACONSFIELD never passes a favor unnoticed, never forgets a friend, and considers no man his enemy, save Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe. He knows that majorities are made up of units, and that a unit abstracted from the opposition benches counts two in a division. Thus when in the House of Commons if his watchful eye observed wavering on the part of an individual opposite, he somehow or other, before twenty-four hours passed, managed to come in personal contact with the waverer. The roughest member knows the sound of the friendly voice and the touch of the soft white hand. There is a good deal of human nature in the House of Commons, and human nature prefers Disraeli's manners to Gladstone's.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

—The Ebensburg *Freeman* deprecates the split in the Democratic ranks in that county over the office of Sheriff, for which position there are two candidates, and adds:

> In the present aspect of the case it is scarcely worth while to figure on the election of a Democratic Sheriff in this county next November, though we sincerely hope that no Democrat will stay away from the polls on that account. Cambria county owes it to herself not only to give our candidate for State Treasurer the "best in the shop," but to pile up such a majority for Mr. Rorabaugh, the nominee for Poor Director, who is a man without blemish, as will leave no room to doubt that the Democratic party of Cambria county is still intact and firmly united in support of a gentleman so well fitted for the duties and so eminently deserving of the trust as Mr. Rorabaugh, who, however, is not the only man on the ticket entitled to an old fashioned Democratic indorsement.

—This is the resolution adopted by the Centre county Democrats the other day in regard to Tilden:

> *Resolved*, That the finding of the Electoral Commission which deprived the choice of the people of his rightful seat as Executive of the Nation, was a blow at free elective government which deserves and should receive the just condemnation of all honest men, and common justice demands that Samuel J. Tilden should once again receive the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency in 1880.

—The Centre county Democratic resolutions, adopted at the recent convention, speaks thus of D. O. Barr:

> *Resolved*, That in Daniel O. Barr the Democracy of Pennsylvania have a candidate for the important office of State Treasurer entitled to public confidence and worthy of popular support. In an eminent degree he embodies the Jeffersonian standard of "honesty and capacity," and his election, in the words of the resolution of the convention that placed him in nomination, "will preserve the Commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury Ring."

—The Democrats of Wyoming county, at their convention this week, passed the following:

> *Resolved*, That in Daniel O. Barr, our nominee for State Treasurer, we have a candidate who, by long experience, is especially fitted to perform the duties appertaining to said office, and to devise means to recuperate the exhausted revenues of our State, and we feel proud that the Democratic candidate is the only one now before the people at all qualified to fill so responsible a position.

KIND WORDS.

Specimen Greetings to The Post from its Country Friends.

[New Brighton News.]

On the 10th inst, THE PITTSBURGH POST celebrated its 37th anniversary by appearing in a new dress of beautiful type. THE POST is gaining age, as well as power, and will soon have to quit poking fun at the *Gazette* by calling it the "oldest," and take its place among the veterans. THE POST deserves many returns of its anniversary and prosperity.

[Franklin Spectator.]

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST celebrates its thirty-seventh birthday by making its appearance in new type. THE POST has always been one of the soundest and ablest Democratic journals in the country. To these merits it now adds a typographic beauty unsurpassed. It is solid and prosperous—a POST that it is safe to tie to.

[Labor Tribune.]

THE POST, the only daily Democratic paper in Western Pennsylvania, and an ably conducted journal of that political faith, came out last week in a new dress of type. It looks more "chipper" than ever, and seems as though it had taken off its coat and rolled up the sleeves of its freshly starched shirt ready to pitch lively into the coming contest.

[Brookville Jeffersonian.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary by greeting its readers on Wednesday with a complete new dress. THE POST has a large circulation in Western Pennsylvania; and right manfully does it advocate Democratic measures at all times and under all circumstances.

[Lewistown True Democrat.]

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of its first issue by appearing on the 10th inst. in an entire new dress of type. The managers of THE POST have always made it a matter of considerable pride to present a neatly printed paper, and a source of still greater pride should be the fact that it is about the best and most influential Democratic newspaper in the State.

[Kittanning Sentinel.]

Two of our most valuable exchanges, to-wit: The Lancaster *Daily Intelligencer* and THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, have made their appearance in new type. We congratulate them on this evidence of their prosperity, and hope it may be lasting and continued. The editorial ability displayed by both THE POST and *Intelligencer* places them beyond doubt in the very front rank of journalism.

A REVIEW OF THE CANVASS.

An Eastern Opinion on the Democratic State Candidate.

[Montrose Democrat.]

We have given more than ordinary attention to our exchanges to see what the public feeling was in relation to Mr. D. O. Barr, our candidate for State Treasurer. In doing so we were gratified to find the Democracy a unit in his support, and also that a number of independent journals have expressed a preference for him. That he is a gentleman of unexceptional private worth and splendid business qualifications is admitted even by his political opponents. He belongs to no "rings," or "factions," and being of undoubted integrity he would bring to the discharge of public duty an honest purpose that would guarantee that the interests of the people would be zealously cared for. Our readers know that we are strongly in favor of his nomination, and from our intimacy with him assured us that no better selection could be made. Should he be elected, and we earnestly hope he may be, he will enter upon the duties of the office untrammeled by the demands of mere politicians, and unawed by their frowns. This is as it should be. The dignity which pertains to public position consists in a faithful discharge of duty, and not in the personal interest it brings to the incumbent. In the purer days of the Republic men went into office poor and came out the same. In later days they go in poor and come out rich. The nomination of Mr. Barr is a movein the right direction. By it we are assured the public interests are once more to be regarded as paramount to all other considerations. Let the people act accordingly.

The Folly of Hasty Action.

[Boston Traveler.]

"Stop ze moozeek!" shouted Prince Perrino, rushing frantically through the hall of his villa. "Ze partie he is brock up—one of ze guests insolt my wife!" But before the ladies could get their shawls the Prince came running back, saying: "Never mind; you dance plentee more. Eet is all right—ze gentleman say he did not know it was my wife."

Worthless Stuff

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of HOP BITTERS, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column. 39

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL VOTE.

Views of Justice Miller as Given by a Friend.

Decision of the Electoral Commission Defended—Extreme State Rights Doctrine by the Eight.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Mr. Justice Miller of the United State Supreme Court, has returned to Washington and will remain here, other arrangements having been made to supply the place of Judge Dillon in the Iowa circuit, whose resignation was accepted on the 1st inst. by the President. He is in excellent health and says he has not felt better for many years. It was reported among his friends early in August that he had exhausted his strength by over fatiguing labor while on his circuit last summer. His family will leave Europe about the 1st of October and it is understood he will give up his residence on Massachusetts avenue until their return. During his recent travels he has been importuned to make some reply to the report that he had said while visiting Block Island, about the middle of August, that—

"Mr Tilden was elected in Louisiana; that is, he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes there than President Hayes."

He has positively declined to be interviewed both here and elsewhere, but he has not refrained from talking on the subject with his personal friends. From one who is most intimate with him and who unquestionably understands his feelings, the following is obtained:

Mr. Justice Miller does not remember using the language attributed to him during his visit to Block Island last month. He may have conversed in a general way upon the subject of the last Presidential election, and, if he did, he spoke the same sentiments there he has always entertained, and he now repeats what he has frequently said, that it was generally understood and believed that on the popular vote, as returned in Louisiana, the Democratic electors were chosen by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, a fact which neither Secretary (then Senator) Sherman nor any of the Republican visiting statesmen to Louisiana in November, 1876, ever denied. It was a matter of common report and entitled to all the belief that such statements usually receive. Whether the result would not have been different had there been no intimidation of citizens in that State before and during election day is a matter which he does not enter into. The State of Louisiana, in the exercise of its sovereign right, or to make it more Democratic, in maintaining State rights doctrine under the Constitution, had enacted that a Returning Board should have the power to examine the vote of the State and exercise an arbitrary control over the election returns, so they might be rejected or passed, according to the judgment of a majority of its members, the Constitution declaring that "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors," and the Returning Board, having been invested with an extraordinary power, did declare what votes should be received and what rejected, and in so doing reduced the popular vote. That such authority should be conferred upon a board of five men, alone concerns the State of Louisiana. It might by its legislative enactment have given it to two or to one man, and such an act would have remained unchallenged under the Constitution and the laws. Having given it, to a Returning Board their decision was as final as any act limited in the rights of a State. Whether the trust was honestly or dishonestly discharged, from their decision there was no appeal, and neither under the Constitution nor under the laws of the State of Louisiana was there any remedy for alleged venality. The act of the Louisiana Returning Board was a State's right act in its supremest sense. The decisions of the Electoral Commission were based upon the sovereign right of a State to legislate as it chooses on all matters expressly declared by the Constitution. Now, whether the popular vote of Louisiana in favor of the electors named on the Democratic ticket was changed by the Returning Board in favor of the Republican electors was a question which could not have come before the Electoral Commission whatever may have been the privileges enumerated in the bill creating that body. The oath taken by each member of the Commission left no ground for political or personal preference, for all questions submitted to the Commission were to be determined "agreeably to the Constitution and the laws." The Constitution is the highest law of the land and when it was determined that the Republican electors had received the highest number of votes according to the decision of a Board which was under the final arbitration as to who votes had been counted, it was impossible for him to have rendered any other conclusion than the one recorded. Neither is it to be forgotten that the act creating the Commission was passed by a House of Representatives having a large Democratic majority, and a Senate having a large Republican majority. Politically the members of the Commission were equally divided; judicially there were honest differences of opinion among the members selected to represent this branch of the Government. The result reached by the majority was that the decision of a State authority in the selection of Presidential electors is under the Constitution and the laws conclusive, and the opinion then expressed by Justice Miller he still holds unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA'S VOTERS.

The Assessors Say There Are Nearly 200,000 Voters in the City.

The list of voters of the city for the present year has been completed and filed with the City Commissioners. The list is yet to be revised by the court. Last year 189,640 votes were returned by the assessors. The following table shows the number of voters by wards last year before revision by the court and the number by wards as returned by the assessors this year:

Wards	*1878.*	*1879.*	*Wards.*	*1878.*	*1879.*
1	9,440	9,918	17	4,403	4,421
2	6,881	7,211	18	7,326	7,459
3	4,296	4,360	19	9,252	9,317
4	4,937	4,706	20	10,072	10,150
5	4,604	4,369	21	4,209	4,241
6	2,673	2,867	22	6,672	6,591
7	6,857	6,876	23	9,067	6,215
8	4,688	4,716	24	9,920	10,124
9	3,494	3,518	25	7,499	7,705
10	5,466	5,501	26	7,109	7,422
11	3,103	3,098	27	4,582	4,809
12	3,432	3,602	28	7,047	7,321
13	4,436	4,615	29	8,411	8,263
14	5,962	5,300	30	6,257	6,473
15	10,866	11,254	31	6,493	6,799
16	4,313	4,055			
Total				189,640	189,477

Showing an increase in registered voters in 1879 of 3,837 over 1878.

Old Rule for Ventilating Bedrooms.

[The Plumber.]

A simple device is within the reach of every one having an ordinary window in his room, by which fresh outer air can be admitted in small quantity with such an upward current as will prevent its being felt as an injurious draft by the inmates. It is particularly adapted to sleeping rooms when the weather is too cold to admit of an open window. Thus, start both top and bottom sashes of the window half an inch, which is not quite enough to clear the rebate or stop-beads at top and bottom, but which leaves an opening of an inch between the meeting rails, through which a current enters, but diverted upward by the glass as it should be, so as not to fall directly to the floor, as its coolness might otherwise induce it to do. It thus becomes well mixed with the air of the room without being felt as a draft.

TREASURES.

The rose, preserved with tender care;
The perfumed note; the tress of hair—
That speak of boyish folly—
From cozy depths of easy chair
I scan them all with shrugging air
Of cynic melancholy.
The "carte de dance;" the crumpled glove;
The netted purse—"with Polly's love"
(Confound it! *which* was Polly?)

The posy ring I gave to Bess,
When softly came that whispered "Yes,"
Which seemed a dream of heaven.
We turtle-doves were wont to plan
(On something very small per ann.)
A dainty cote in Devon.
Ah, fickle Bess! she ran away
With Fuller, of the Guards, they say,
And died in '57.

A foolscap page of lover's sighs
To one whom I apostrophize
As "stony-hearted Janet."
I call the damsel cruel—cold,
In threadbare terms about as old
As this decrepit planet.
Ah, well, those self-same halting rhymes,
Did duty half a dozen times—
They *all* had hearts of granite!

'Tis sweet to dream of vanished youth
Of days long dead and gone—in truth
A pleasing occupation!
Of boyhood's "fitful fever" o'er:
Of follies past—a matter for
Sincere congratulation!
So, dusty relics! with a sigh—
(An epitaph unspoken)—I
Consign you to cremation.

Ah, lips of woman.—rosy, ripe—
The amber mouth-piece of my pipe
To me is twice as charming,
When one arrives at fifty odd,
The arrows of the archer god
Have lost their power of harming,
A wounded heart with ache, no doubt:
But *then* one finds a twinge of gout
A trifle more alarming.

—*The Argosy.*

AN INTEREST IN MURDER.

Why Southern Crime is Given Special Attention.

[Mr. Voorhees' First Speech in Ohio.]

A Southern State is in this Union exactly as Ohio is. Whenever distinctions are made between States, or the people of States, the Union and the Constitution are both destroyed. But you are told by the great political Pharisees of the times that the people of the different Southern States are not conducting themselves properly on certain subjects, and therefore you should cast away your own liberties in order to regulate by force their domestic affairs. You are also stimulated to this course by a constant stream of slander poured out of an entirely helpless and submissive people; a people who have submitted to every constitutional amendment, and to every other condition of reconstruction which the Government has imposed upon them. It is to the interest of the Republican party to slander them. Every fault they have is not only set down in malice and conned by rote, but it is magnified and multiplied by all the lens power of party machinery. An actual offense against the laws in the South, such as have happened every day and every hour since the human race began, is a sweet morsel, a delicious item, a savory paragraph, over which the Republican editor rubs his hands in keen enjoyment. A thousand murders may and do occur in the Northern States, but how flat and insipid they appear when dished up in our morning papers at breakfast in comparison with any act of crime, however commonplace its motives, that comes to us, hot and sensational, upon the breezes of the South? You live in a law-abiding State, as much as any other in the Union, and more so than some of the loud-pretending States of New England, yet I doubt if there is a county in Ohio in which blood has not been unlawfully shed in the last twelve months. The same may be said of the great State of Indiana, and perhaps of every other Northern State. Crime is inherent in the heart of man, and it prevails everywhere. It is without quarantine. It penetrates every latitude, every longitude and every climate. I hold that the people of the North and the people of the South, on the average of conduct and motive, are neither better nor worse than each other, and in this opinion the statistics of crime in proportion to population will amply sustain me. The trouble, however, is that the leaders and newspapers of a powerful party in the North are deeply interested in making you believe that the Southern people are worse than they are. When actual offenses do not occur frequently enough to answer the purposes of an approaching election, fictitious ones are manufactured for the occasion. Recently two prominent Democrats in Mississippi, both candidates for office, became involved in trouble, and Mr. Dixon was shot and killed by Mr. Barksdale. This is a deplorable event, and I sincerely hope the survivor will be punished if he took the life of his adversary without cause. But is a homicide of this kind so great a novelty to the Northern mind that we are to be thrown into convulsions on its account? About three-quarters of a century ago there was a very noted homicide in the streets of Boston. It grew out of a political quarrel in which Mr. Selfridge, a Federalist, killed Mr. Austin, a Democrat, and from that time to this more than twice 10,000 cases of killing have been occasioned in the Northern States alone by political feeling and animosity. There is hardly a man in my presence who cannot recall one in his own recollection. Yet such events have caused but brief comment, for the reason that heretofore no political party has been so debased as to thrive on crime, fatten on murder, and hence been interested in proclaiming its prevalence where it did exist, and in forging its calendar where it did not. But a few days since I saw in a leading Republican paper of your State the following jubilant announcement: "The best Republican speech of the campaign thus far—the shooting of Dixon in Mississippi." That editor wants any number more such Republican speeches made in this and subsequent campaigns. He wants mort killing to take place in the Southern States. It matters not on what provocation a man is killed south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, every such item will be so much party capital to that editor; he will make suicide from financial embarassment a political murder. And when actual murder runs short, he will supply the political market; he will meet the demand; he will kill them himself; he will transform himself into a monster of murder on paper, for the sake of party success at the approaching elections. I once heard it said that in whatever direction a man's interests lay there you ought to look for his tracks. This is certainly a safe rule by which to judge a political party. The Republican party is the only party on earth whose interests are advanced by riot, violence, disorder, resistance of law, bloodshed and murder in the South; and I therefore charge that now, as heretofore, in the supremacy of carpet-bagism, every plan, scheme, prayer, hope and purpose of that party are on the side of lawlessness and crime in the South; on the side of their own manifest gain if they can thus influence the Northern mind. Would you believe a witness under oath in one of your courts on a question of contract or damages if he was as much interested on one side of the case as the Republican leaders and newspapers are in making you believe that the people of the South are a horde of savages, who need military force constantly at their throats? I do not think you would.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

A Pleasing Picture of M. Grevy's Home in the Jura.

The *Figaro*, aware of the fact that to attempt to interview M. Grevy at the Elysee was a hopeless undertaking, sent down one of the cleverest members of its able staff to Mont-sous-Vaudrey, M. Grevy's home in the Jura, and it presents us with a pleasing picture of the life of Cincinnatus when he returns to the modest house where he has spent the pleasantest hours of his life, and to which he will ultimately retire when he has laid aside the greatness that has been thrust upon him, as the most respectable and, in the eyes of all parties the most respected of modern Frenchmen. Mont-sous-Vaudrey is a pretty little village about twelve miles from Dale, in a valley formed by two rivers renowned for their trout, the Lone and the Cuisance. The valley which, from its charming aspect, almost deserves its romantic name, the Val d'Amour, is surrounded on every side with noble forests well stored with game, from the partridge and hare to the wolf and wild boar. The President is a keen sportsman and a first rate shot. The gate of M. Grevy's modest house opens in the main square of the village and an avenue of some thirty yards leads to the unpretending dwelling. The grounds are extensive and well kept. There is a lawn and a profusion of flowers. The Cuisance runs through the park and in sight of the house. Its limpid waters break over a miniature cataract, and expand into an ornamental piece of water covered with exotic water fowl, for M. Grevy has a passion for birds and flowers. A large and well stocked aviary stands near the house. Beyond the lawn is the park, which is remarkable for the size of its timber. There is also a well kept kitchen garden, and even in Paris the Presidential table is supplied exclusively with vegetables and fruit grown by himself. The house is something like its master—small but well built, compact and unpretending. It has only two stories. On the ground floor there are five rooms—the hall, the dining and drawing rooms, the billiard room, the study and the kitchen. The furniture is comfortable and substantial. In the hall there are a large cane bottomed settee and a few chairs. The drawing room furniture is yellow damask. The dining room is panelled with old oak and adorned with pictures commemorating feats with the gun and rod. The study is remarkable for its library, which affords a mixture of the light and the severe style of literature, dry law treatises and the *chefs d'œuvre* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries elbowing each other on stained oak tablets. On the upper story are six bedrooms, three being reserved for friends. M. Grevy does not give what may be called "dinner parties" while in his rural retreat, but has invariably two or three friends to dinner and generally beats them at billiards in the evening. In his ante-Presidential days shooting and fishing used to employ his mornings, but the cares of State this year will somewhat interfere with his enjoyment of his favorite sports. He is popular with his townspeople, who appreciate very highly the simple modesty and good taste with which their illustrious compatriot bears the honor which political vicissitudes have thrust upon him.

JEFF. DAVIS DECLINES

And Gives His Views on the Mississippi Senatorship.

[Davis' Letter to Brookhaven (Mis.) Ledger.]

I will first remark, what is equally known to you, that in the Northern mind there is an unreasoning opposition to the doctrine of State rights, and that my assertion of it, with whatever conclusions were necessarily deducible therefrom, is made the special object of sectional hostility. It has, therefore, followed that others could say, without creating excitement, that the like of which, if uttered by me, would be swollen and distorted for use in partisan agitation. The future of the country needs that there should be calm reflection, and by the light of history the relation of the States to the Union be justly and permanently determined. Sooner or later the principles to which reference has been made will, I trust, by the force of their inherent truth, vindicate themselves to the common sense of our countrymen of every section. To hasten the consummation Mississippi has many sons abler than I. From among them let one be selected who has no political "disabilities" to obstruct his admittance to the Senate, and against whom there are no bitter prejudices to impair his usefulness. Did I desire to return to political life the considerations herein presented would outweigh that desire. But the fact is the reverse. Personally, therefore, while I am grateful to you for your advocacy, I do not wish to re-enter the United States Senate. To the public considerations given might be added private reasons, which conjointly, under existing circumstances, render me averse to public station. You are authorized to announce that my name will not be, with my consent, included among the candidates for the United States Senate to represent Mississippi in that body.

From youth to age it has been my pride to represent Mississisippi in military and in civil service; and I would that all her sons should realize that it is her interest which dictates my present decision. Faithfully, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Rescued" in Fiction.

[New York Special.]

Mr. Dion Boucicault on Monday gave a dinner after the performance in Booth's theater to his company. The table was spread in Mr. Boucicault's residence in East Fifteenth street, and all of the members of the company attended. The present venture at Booth's, promises to prove highly disastrous to Mr. Boucicault, and he has been much disappointed by the result of his prolonged and arduous labors. For several days he has been prostrated, and was scarcely able to do his full duty as host. The extravagant outlay in refitting the theater and in covering the proscenium with gold leaf was beyond all prudence; and further evidence that Mr. Boucicault is correct in his belief that he is no manager is presented in the immensely expensive company which he has gathered together. For three days' performances in the first week they played he gave them a whole week's salary. He has soda water furnished free in the lobby of the theater to the patrons, and has pages in livery gliding through the aisles to attend to the wants of those seated in the parquette. The business done is good, but an overflowing house every night would scarcely remedy the mistake the clever author has made for want of a little hard common sense. It is now estimated that his losses will be between $50,000 and $70,000. The melodrama of "Rescued" would, five years ago, have made his fortune. It is now out of date.

An Offensive Breath

is abominable, and there is no excuse for it. SOZODONT will always eradicate this evil from whatever cause. But there are thousands who neglect any care of their teeth, and suffer their breath to become tainted. They puff their Gossip into the faces of their listners regardless of the annoyance they inflict.

Keep a bottle of SPALDING'S GLUE, and apply to such Gossip's lips. STT

CHARLES BRADLAUGH has just fallen heir to $7,500 bequeathed by a broker.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The world is strong with a mighty hope
Of a good time yet to be,
And carefully casts the horoscope
Of her future destiny:
And poet and prophet, and priest and sage,
Are watching, with anxious eyes,
To see the light of that promised age
On the waiting world arise.
Oh, weary and long seems that time to some,
Who under life's burdens bow,
For while they wait for that time to come,
They forget 'tis a good time now.

Yes, a good time now—for we cannot say
What the morrow will bring to view;
But we're always sure of the time to-day,
And the course we must pursue;
And no better time is ever sought
By a brave heart under the sun
Than the present hour, with its noblest thought
And the duties to be done.
'Tis enough for the earliest soul to see
There is work to be done, and how,
For he knows that the good time yet to be
Depends on the good time now.

There is never a broken link in the chain,
And never a careless flaw,
For cause and effect, and loss and gain,
Are true to a changeless law.
Now is the time to sow the seed
For the harvest of future years;
Now is the time for a noble deed,
While the need of the work appears.
You must earn the bread of your liberty
By toil and the sweat of your brow,
And hasten the good time yet to be
By improving the good time now.

'Tis as bright a sun that shines to-day
As will shine in the coming time;
And truth has as weighty a word to say,
Through her oracles sublime,
There are voices in earth, and air and sky,
That tell of the good time here,
And visions that come to faith's clear eye,
The weary in heart to cheer.
The glorious fruit on life's goodly tree,
Is ripening on every bough,
And the wise in spirit rejoice to see
The light of the good time now.

Then up! nor wait for the promised hour,
For the good time now is the best,
And the soul that uses its gift of power
Shall be in the present blest.
Whatever the inture may have in store,
With a will there is ever a way;
And none need burden the soul with more
Than the duties of to-day.
Then up! with a spirit brave and free,
And put the hand to the plow,
Nor wait for the good time yet to be,
But work in the good time now.

—*United Presbyterian.*

THE SCAFFOLD IN IRELAND.

How Hangings Were Managed in the Past—Men and Women Strangled Every Week.

[New York Times Dublin Letter.]

As death by the hands of the common hangman becomes a less common occurrence among us, we are growing more and more squeamish as to the manner in which criminals are hurried into eternity according to law. Time was, and not so very long ago either, when it was considered that when the convict had been pushed out of the world with a rope around his neck there was no more to be said about it. This was in the days when hanging was the penalty in Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom for sheep-stealing, forgery, and many minor offenses, in respect of which now the law and society are deemed to be fully satisfied by a term of imprisonment. Then, every other day almost brought forth its hanging, and nobody thought of inquiring after the details of the execution, whether the poor wretches suffered unnecessary torture by having their death-struggle prolonged through the bungling of the hangman or the clumsy character of the apparatus provided for his ghastly work. There was much brutality witnessed in those days in connection with public executions, but it left no impression on the mind of the public, who forgot all about it when the corpse was cut down, after dangling at the end of a rope, *coram populo*, for thirty minutes, as required by law, and buried within the precincts of the jail. The executioners in those times were always amateur hangmen, usually prisoners, who volunteered to do the work for a few pounds, and who generally did it badly. I am not an old man, but I have seen a large number of public executions in my time. I was born and grew up in what was called "a hanging county," in Ireland. In front of the county jail was an iron structure, popularly called "the drop," constructed to accommodate three culprits at a time. Through the swinging traps in the floor of this "drop" I have seen in the days of my boyhood dozens of men, and some women, take the jump into the dark future. There was always something in the way of a hitch in the "turning off" of the wretches. I have before my mind one of these hangings in triplicate, when the centre man, pinioned though he was, flung himself upon the hangman and endeavored to throw him over into the street. The condemned men at either side stood with their heads covered, awaiting the springing of the bolt which was to cast them into eternity. The arms of one of these men were imperfectly pinioned, and the poor wretch managed to raise partially the white linen bag in which his head was enveloped, and, seeing the struggle that was going forward with the center man, whom several Warders were endeavoring to hold down, a hope of escape as the result seemed to take possession of him. He succeeded in seizing the iron railing near where he stood. Thoughts of this world and the next appeared to fill his mind simultaneously; for while, with "beads," and a small crucifix in his right hand, he struck his breast repeatedly in prayer, with his left hand he clutched the railing with all the nervous power of a man who holds the only thing between him and death. At last the bolt was drawn, three iron trap-doors swung open with a hoarse screech, and the three men fell, or rather stumbled, through them in a confused, straggling way, writhing and plunging in the agonies of strangulation. When the bolt was shot, the poor fellow who seized the iron rail held on with the desperation of a dying man for a few seconds, and then rolled heavily through the trap. Presently there appeared through the front gate of the jail some Warders, who supplemented the judicial hanging by laying hold of the legs of the still living wretches and swinging from them until the plunging ceased, and a few convulsive shudders told that all was over. In another case the rope broke, and the unhappy man fell to the ground from a considerable height. His legs were smashed, and he was carried up, replaced on the drop, seated this time, and duly hanged according to law. But the public were not particular in those times, and nobody bothered about such a sentimental trifle as a mishap at the hanging of a sheep-stealer.

Public executions were abolished in the United Kingdom, in 1868, and since then hangings take place within the prison, in presence of certain officers and of the representatives of the press, if the Sheriff so wills it. Sometimes the Sheriff so wills it, but oftener he does not. With the abolition of public executions was not abolished accidental brutality, arising from various causes. The first private execution in Dublin was marked by an appalling casualty, which, by favor of the Sheriff, was witnessed by some representatives of the press, of whom I happened to be one. It was many years ago, but the memory of that hanging haunts me still. The condemned man was an army pensioner, who, in the frenzy of delirium tremens, killed a woman of the unfortunate class by almost cutting off her head with a razor. When he fell through the temporary scaffold, erected in a corner of the prison-yard, the head came away absolutely from the trunk, from which a jet of blood of considerable volume was shot in the air. Strong men fainted that day, and one person present was so affected by the horrid sight that his mind never wholly recovered from the shock, and he died from a lingering ailment growing out of it. At the inquest, which was held on the headless body, it was shown that the rope used on this occasion was not thicker than the finger of a man's hand. The convict was a heavy man, and this thin rope literally beheaded him. In this case, the sentence of the law was not carried into effect. The Judge condemned the man to be "hanged by the neck until he was dead," but he was decapitated as cleanly as if the guilotine had done the work. The story (which is believed to this day) was that a certain scientific man in the city acted the part of hangman, for scientific purposes in connection was a theory of his regarding hanging. The face of the executioner was covered with a black mask, and he wore a suit of prison clothes, but it was noticed that his hands were remarkably small, white and delicate, such hands as would not be likely to belong to the class from which amateur hangmen usually come.

England is happy in the possession of a recognized public hangman, but Ireland has not, and never had, such an important and, as it seems, necessary, though repulsive, public functionary. So long as hanging is an institution of the United Kingdom, a skilled hangman is a necessity in the interest of humanity, and on other grounds, public and private. The general public nowadays are looking very closely after the manner in which executions are carried out; for, as I have said, as hangings are growing less numerous we are becoming more nice in our feelings about them. In Ireland the Sheriff is sometimes in a serious difficulty when there is a man to be hanged in his bailiwick. If he can't procure any one to do the work, he is bound to do it himself. Not long ago it cost the Sheriff of the country of Limerick a large sum in excess of a regulation allowance to get a man hanged. Mr. Marwood, the English official hangman, who has visited Ireland "on business," was engaged at the time in his native country and couldn't come here, and the amateur hangman who tendered for the work, having no rival in the field named his own price for the job. The other day another instance of the necessity for a recognized, experienced hangman was furnished in connection with the Italian sailor, Pistoria, who was executed within Cork jail for murder on the high seas nearly four years ago. As in the Limerick case, on the day appointed for the Italian to die in Cork, Marwood was engaged in a "job" (as he would have called it) in London, and the Sheriff of Cork was sorely troubled in searching for a hangman. The representatives of the press were not admitted to witness the hanging of the Italian sailor, so that there has been no independent testimony given to the public as to how the amateur executioner did his work.

Just now this question is unpleasantly apropos, for it so happens that within the past eight or ten days there have been numerous murders in this country. Here are some of them: A man and his wife in the county of Mayo lived on unhappy terms, and the husband resolved to quit the trouble by emigrating to America. He was found in a field near his house dead, with several wounds on his person. His mother-in-law, who was suspected of being concerned in the murder, was found drowned in a river next day, evidently a case of suicide; and the wife is now in custody on suspicion of having murdered her husband. Last week a young farmer in the county of Tipperary, who had been at a fair, was discovered lying on the roadside dead, his skull broken and the brain protruding from a great wound in the head sufficient, as an eye-witness expressed it, "to kill a bull." The police are looking for the murderer or murderers. A middle-aged, well-to-do farmer, residing near Arklow, County Wicklow, one day this week, suddenly attacked his female servant with a bill-hook, and hacked her fearfully about the head until she fell dead at his feet. Some say he is mad; others say he was only mad with jealousy. Any how, he is to be tried for willful murder. The last of the list, up to the present writing, is the murder of a wealthy old gentleman named Tandy, a bachelor, and somewhat eccentric, who, with his spinster sister, also old and eccentric, resided in a lonely country house near the town of Trim, County Meath. On Sunday morning last the old gentleman left his home, as was his wont, to walk over his farm. Not returning to lunch, a search was made, and his dead body was found in a ditch near his house. The story of his death was learned from two revolver bullets, one of which was found in his back near the left shoulder, and the other in his neck. The murder is more or less a mystery.

Gov. Seymour as a Farmer.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, addressing the farmers at a fair in Oneida county, N. Y., the other day, said:

"I am not much of a farmer, and have little right to stand before you as such, but I brought over here for exhibition some potatoes that certainly exceeded my speech. In reference to the depression of the times let me recall to you an ancient fable. There was once a giant so powerful that he could not be overcome. But he derived his strength from his mother-earth, for no matter how exhausted he might become, he regained his powers the moment that he came into contact with the soil. The way in which he was finally overpowered was by coming into contest with an opponent so strong that he could lift him from the ground and hold him suspended in the air until he was strangled to death. Now there is a lesson in this for us. So long as this people of ours can seek its support from mother-earth, so long it cannot be overcome. There never yet was a President of the United States who, when he left his office, did not seek the country and retire to his farm. Washington did this, so did Adams and Jefferson. Our greatest statesmen have sought for rest, health and peace in retirement to their farms—witness Webster and Clay. I am sorry that our friend Harry Lewis has dropped from the high estate of an independent farmer to become a candidate for Governor."

In the Art Gallery.

[Chicago Times.]

It was a lady with a check shawl, a reticule and a squint who flounced out of the art rooms on yesterday afternoon with a remark that "It's an outrage that them there figgers ain't got no clo's on."

Her husband, a stoop-shouldered man with a low-crowned, wide-rimmed soft hat a rumpled necktie, long coat, short "pants" and a beard under his chin, remonstrated.

"Don't make a fool ayerself right afore folks," said he.

But the dame was angered.

"It's a sin an' a shame," she persisted, and her off eye twitched further out of true in the excess of her indignation. "It's an insult to every woman that comes here, an' what they've got on is wuss'n though they didn't have nothin'."

"Will ye keep still?" mildly pleaded the old man.

"No, I won't," said she. "An' the sooner you take me out o' this Sodom an' Gomorrer the better for both on us, I guess."

IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years?
What a spell-word to conjure up smiles and tears?
Oh how oft do I muse 'mid the thoughtless and gay
On the marvelous truth that these words convey?
And can it be so? Must the valiant and free
Have their tenure of life on this frail decree?
Are the trophies they've reared and the glories they've won
Only castles of frostwork, confronting the sun?
And must all that's as joyous and brilliant to view
As a midsummer dream be as perishing too?
Then have pity, ye proud ones—be gentle, ye great—
O remember how mercy beseemeth your state;
For the rust that consumeth the sword of the brave
Is eating the chain of the manacled slave,
And the conqueror's frowns and his victims' tears
Will be all the same in a hundred years!

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!
What a spell word to conjure up smiles and tears?
How dark are your fortunes, ye sons of the soil,
Whose heirloom is sorrow, whose birthright is toil!
Yet envy not those who have glory worth gold,
By the sweat of the poor and the blood of the bold;
For 'tis coming, howe'r they may flaunt in their pride,
The day when they'll moulder to dust by your side.

Death uniteth the children of toil and of sloth,
And the reptiles insatiate carouse upon both;
For Time as he speeds on his viewless wings
Disenamels and withers all earthly things;
And the knight's white plume, and the shepherd's crook,
And the minstrel's pipe and the scholar's book,
And the emperor's crown, and his Cossack's spears,
Will be just alike in a hundred years!

'Twill be all the same in a hundred years!
O most magical fountain of smiles and tears!
To think that our hopes, like the flowers of June,
Which we love so much, should be lost so soon?
Then what meaneth the chase after phantom joys?
Or the breaking of human hearts for toys?
Or the veteran's pride in his crafty schemes?
Or "the passion of youth for its darling dreams?"
Or the aiming at ends that we never can plan?
Or the deadly aversion of man for man?
What availeth it all? O, ye sages say,
Or the miser's joy in his brilliant clay?
Or the lover's zeal for his matchless prize—
The enchanting maid with the starry eyes?
Or the feverish conflict of hopes and fears,
If 'tis all the same in a hundred years?

FARM AND GARDEN.

GATHERING SURPLUS HONEY.—There are many farmers who love honey, and own bees, and even place boxes on their hives and don't like to take the honey away from its owners because the latter sting them. Such do not like to buy all the implements of modern bee culture, for they have neither the money nor the time for the bee buisness. I shall now try to give them the simplest ways of gathering their box honey without to much risk.

Wrap up your head and hat in a mosquito net, if you have no bee-veil. It will not be half as safe as a bee-veil, but certainly safer than leaving your face bare. Now fear nothing and remember that unhesitating, deliberate and gentle motions are as good a preventive against bee stings as has been found yet.

If you have no smoker, (and if you keep but two hives, you ought to have one) light a piece of very dry white rotten wood, one that you are sure will not go out. Take a wood chisel or a stout knife, take a cloth large enough to wrap up the box you intend to take out, take boards or laths to cover the holes left open by the removal of the box, and now proceed to the hive. With the knife lift the box, blow smoke in as soon as you can make it reach the bees, invert the box on the ground, cover it carefully with the cloth, and put the board or laths on the top of the gum. The whole thing is done in half a minute. Fifteen minutes afterwards go near the hive again, lift up the cloth and with it drive off all the bees about the box; if there are to many remove the box a little farther and cover it up again carefully. Repeat this operation once in a while until all the bees have left the box.

To succeed well the operation should be done on a nice warm day during the forenoon. There is nothing more aggravating than to have dead bees in a box of nice honey and be unable to take them out. The operation will be much simpler if instead of boxes with glass sides you have movable frame boxes. In this case lift each frame from the box and with a hand broom made of asparagus leaves or something similar, brush the bees off, immediately placing the combs out of their reach. You should blow smoke among the bees once in a while.

The only danger there is for the safety of bees, in the takng away of honey, is bee robbing. I expect to give a detailed discription of it and its remedies in a future article.

Very often those who keep bees on a small scale choose a very cool morning to take the boxes off their hives, when generally the bees are all out of them.

Honey should be secured as soon as possible after being gathered in order to have a clean box, and also because as soon as the bees have room in the body of the hive, they take in the honey they have stored elswhere.—*Worker Bee, in Prairie Farmer.*

THE WAY TO HANDLE SHEEP.—There is, says, the *Drovers' Price Current*, a right way and a wrong way, a hard way and an easy way, an awkward way and a skillful way, to catch and handle sheep. A great many men will catch the sheep by the wool on the back with both hands, and lift the animal clear from the ground by the wool only. Barbarous! Let some great giant grasp you by the hair of your head and lift you from the ground by the hair only! Would you not struggle and squirm worse than the mute sheep does when lifted by the wool? And would there not be a complaint of a sore head for a week or two? If you do not believe it, try the experiment. We have slaughtered a great many sheep in years past, and when removing the pelt of such sheep as had been handled by the wool we never failed to observe that beneath the skin, wherever the animal had been caught by the wool, blood had settled. In many instances the skin had been separated from the body, so that inflammation was apparent. We have known proprietors of sheep to be so strict in regard to handling them that they would order a helper from the premises if he were to catch a sheep by the wool on any part of the body. Some owners of sheep direct their helpers thus: "When about to catch a sheep, move carefully toward the one to be taken, until you are sufficiently near to spring quickly and seize the breast by the neck with both hands, then pass one hand around, grasp the brisket, and lift the sheep clear from the ground. The wool must not be pulled. If the sheep is a heavy one, let one hand and wrist be put around the neck and pressed against the leg." We have always handled sheep in the way alluded to. We never grasp the wool. Others seize the sheep by a leg, then throw one arm around the body and take hold of the brisket with on hand. But ewes with lambs should never be caught by the hind legs, unless they are handled with extreme care. When sheep are handled roughly, especially if their wool is pulled, the small bruises and injuries will render them more wild and difficult to handle.

WAGES ON FARMS.—An interesting chapter in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Agriculture will be that relating to the agricultural labor question. The Department has been gathering information in every county in the Union in regard to the rate of wages paid to farm laborers, and the average cost of living.

The returns disclose the fact that in all quarters of the Union (with the exception of Minnesota, California, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico and Washington Territory,) the average monthly rate of pay for farm-laborers declined during the year ending last April from 3 to 15 per cent. At the same time, the expense of living in the majority of States declined in equal or greateer proportion, so that the relative condition of the laborer really improves during the year.

The average rate of pay in New England for farm laborers on yearly engagements, without board, averages $20 31 per month, against $22 60 at the beginning of the year, a decline of 10 per cent. The average cost of living has fallen from $9 13 to $8 02 per month, a decline of more than 13 per cent. In the Middle States the conditions were reversed; the ruling monthly pay for the farm laborer being $19 69, a decline of 7 per cent., while the average cost of living had declined only 4 per cent. In New York alone farm laborers receive 8¼ per cent. less than they did a year earlier, and pay 10 per cent. less for their living. The South Atlantic States reduced labor 15 per cent. and subsistence 16 per cent. and the Gulf States labor fell 5 per cent. and subsistence only 3 per cent., the average pay in the former being $11 19, and in the latter $14 80 per month. In the nine inland States east of the Mississippi the monthly pay varies from $15 50 per month south of the Ohio, to $20 90 in the north, the rate of decline in wages being a fraction less than that of the cost of living; while in the six States west of the Mississippi the present average pay for farm labor is $23 81 per month, a slight increase over that of a year earlier, and the price of subsistence falls off about 2 per cent.

West of the Mississippi the increase in the rate of wages is chiefly due to the extension of mining operations. In this region a large number of artisans have appropriated public lands and seek to pay for their claims by working a part of the time at their trades. Quite a number of farm laborers have done likewise, and they work part of the time for wages on the farms of others. The large immigration has enlarged the stock of labor, but it is to a great extent somewhat inefficient in character. All who desire work can get it. No surplus is reported from any county in Colorado. In the two Pacific States the average monthly pay of farm laborers is $28 22, against $26 62 one year earlier, an increase of 4¼ per cent, while the cost of living has increased fully 18 per per cent. In New Mexico, Dakota and Washington Territory there is a demand for skilled and unskilled American labor at remunerative wages. In Utah, laborers receive $28 87 per month, a decline of 7 per cent. during the year, and a surplus of labor is reported.

In the New England and Middle States there seems to be a surplus of labor in certain localities and a deficiency in others, which should render the average demand about equal to the supply. The general rate of pay for skilled labor—shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters etc,—is slowly rising, and is believed to mark the return of better times for the farm laborers.

A statement of the average rate of wages paid to agricultural labor in several countries of Europe will be of interest as affording a basis of comparison between the condition of American and European farm laborers. From the tables prepared for the report of Secretary Evarts upon this subject the following information is gathered the figures referring to the year 1878: Agricultural laborers in England received with board or lodging, an average per month of $15 90; in Ireland, $14 73; in Scotland, $19 42; in Normandy, $12 44; in Italy, $15 10; in Spain, $14 95; in France, $13 95.

FARM NOTES.

—The average stride of the horse at a fast gallop is 24 ft.; that of the trotting horse at his highest speed, 17 ft.

—As the feed begins to fail see that the stock have what they want to eat, upon being driven up at night. A little feed early saves flesh later.

—In the department of the Nord, the most important agricultural region of France, the number of cattle kept now is one head to each two and a half acres; in 1840 it was one to five acres.

—Have you a meadow that you want to keep in heart another year? Top-dress it immediately. You will see the benefit in the next grass crop, and when broken up for other crops, you will continue to see what manure will do.

—The wood of the apple tree is very fine-grained, and when green weighs from 48 to 56 pounds per cubic foot, and when dried loses one-tenth. The wood is used in the manufacture of shoe lasts, plane handles, cog wheels, and the like.

—One of the most important matters in the care of hogs in the autumn, not only in stockers, but fattening hogs, is to keep them dry under foot, give them plenty of the best food, and especially that their sleeping quarters be dry and warm, and at the same time well ventilated.

—In applying night soil to pear trees, which he does once in two or three years, Mr. Baldwin Coolidge of Lawrence, places it in a series of holes dug around the tree, three or four holes to each tree, and from four to six feet from the tree to the nearest edge of the holes. The place is covered after the night soil is applied, and its effect upon the growth of the tree is wonderful.

—Owing to the partial failure of the hay crop in England an export trade in hay may be expected from America. Already shipments of pressed hay have been made from Canada, and the same may be expected from our Atlantic ports, provided freight at any time should be sufficiently favorable. In London good hay is selling at $30 to $32 a ton of 2,240 pounds.

—California farmers are quite successful in their prevention of smut in seed wheat. The proportion they use of bluestone (sulphate of copper) to each ton of wheat is ten pounds. The bluestone is dissolved in hot water. The solution is applied in troughs, the wheat being placed therein, and enough of the liquid applied to cover the grain.

—As an instance of how tropical trees grow in tropical climates, it is said that three years after the seed of the orange tree is planted in the ground there, the tree will be 15 feet high and the fourth year will yield a hundred oranges. At ten years it will often produce 2,000 oranges. Those who have nursed these trees in pots in the north will appreciate the difference.

—Mr. Wells of Elmira, seems to be successful in keeping the blight from his pear trees, by sprinkling the whole top with a weak solution of potash; but whether this would prove effectual in all cases, can only be determined by experimenting. He, however, has no doubts in regard to the matter, for he has tried it on some leaves partly affected with the blight, and it was arrested, and the remaining portion of the leaves remain free from the disease.

—While all plants absolutely require a supply of lime for their growth, and while some plants, as beans, peas, clover and roots, need more than the cereals, its action upon soils where applied as a fertilizer has been most uncertain and contradictory. This comes from the fact that in many instances soils already contain a full supply of lime, and the best informed chemists seem to be reaching the conclusion that in most cases no application of lime is necessary.

—Fresh manure produces but little effect when applied to crops; but, when it is well rotted, it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia, and phosphoric acid. Rotton manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

—A German naturalist answers the question, how many eggs can a hen lay, as follows: The ovary of a hen contains about 600 embryo eggs, of which, in the first year, not more than twenty are matured. The second year produces 120; the third, 135; the fourth, 114, and in the following four years the number decreases by twenty yearly. In the ninth year only ten eggs can be expected, and thus it appears that after the first four years hens cease to be profitable as layers.

—The following record shows the improvement in the speed of trotting horses within the last sixty years: In 1820 the best time was 3:00; in 1830, 2:40; in 1840, the best record, by Dutchman, 2:28; in 1850 Lady Suffolk made a mile in 2:26; in 1860 Flora Temple made a record of 2:19¾; in 1870 Dexter trotted a mile in 2:17¼; in 1876 Goldsmith Maid completed a mile in 2:14; in 1878 Rarus (against time) made a mile in 2:13¾; on the 9th ult. Edwin Forrest made a mile in the unparalleled time of 2:11¾.

—It has been proven that by planting in drills a larger yield of corn can be produced than from hills. In place of hills three feet apart each way, make drills three and a half feet apart, dropping the seed every eighteen inches. In the first case there are 3,480 hills, and in the latter 3,400 to the acres. Two stalks may be grown in each hill, or if there are three stalks in the former case, there will be 4,520 stalks and 16,800 in the latter; with one good ear to the stalk—which is possible—there will be 145 in the one case and 168 in the other to the acre. If this is possible, and there is no doubt of it, why then should it not be attempted?

—The chirping and singing of the cricket and grasshopper are frequently spoken of; but they do not sing—they fiddle. By rubbing wings and legs together—in such a manner peculiar to the species—these insects produce the sound which characterize them. Perhaps our best insect instrumental performer is the "katydid." Each wing contains a little tamborine, and by the opening and shutting of the wings these are rubbed against each other and produce the sound of "katy-did she-did," which can be heard at a long distance, and gives the insect its name. These pounds are supposed to be useful in enabling insects to find their mates, or they may indulge in them for their own gratification, and to add to the general harmony of nature.

—The Lewiston *Gazette* says every paper in the United States ought occasionally to put the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a sure and speedy remedy for hog cholera. The best way is to take a pile of corn on the cob, effectually scorch it, and give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by accident by E. E. Locke, Esq., at the time of the burning of his distillery near Lewiston, together with a large lot of stored corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and which was hauled out and eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease soon entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried since in a number of cases and has never failed.

A Feminine Faro Dealer.

Educated, pretty and fashionably dressed women were not common in Nevada City, Cal., in 1854, Therefore the arrival of Madam Dumont in that mining town caused considerable excitement, for she was attractive in the three mentioned particulars. Besides, she was not more than 20 years old. She at once hired a corner in a large saloon and opened a faro game. The novelty of a woman dealing the cards drew many gamblers to her table, and her success was so great that she soon opened a large establishment, where a dozen games were kept going night and day. She gained the reputation of dealing honestly, was always smilingly polite, and the miners liked her—even held her in considerable respect. But her luck changed at last from good to bad, and she lost all her money. She spent a few years in other business in San Francisco, but could not recover into prosperity. A few weeks ago she borrowed $500 from an old friend and started for the mining region of Nevada, contemplating a new career as a gambler. She opened a faro game at Brodie, but it lasted only a few hours, when the bank was broken. She paid her losses in the old smiling manner, retired to an ante-room, swallowed poison, and died.

Audacity of a French Thief.

One of the most audacious thieves whose history is remembered by the police of Paris was a certain Beaumont, who, wearing a black coat and a white cravat, with a voluminous portfolio under his arm, and having the general appearance of a very busy magistrate, one day went to the police headquarters, made requisition for a soldier, and posted him in front of a door in the building, with instructions to let no one enter. He

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

TO THE READER.

We ask the attention of our readers, who feel the interest Democrats should in the success of their party at the next Presidential election, to the prospectus in this issue of THE WEEKLY POST, and to the inducements it holds out to those who subscribe at this time, either singly or in clubs. And we invoke their aid, as an important means of party success, in extending its circulation. We have a hard battle before us, and no method of victory is so sure and reliable, as extending the circulation of Democratic papers. It is not a question of pecuniary profit, for we offer the paper to subscribers until after the Presidential election, at a rate which barely covers the cost of publication.

In addition, all subscribers up to the first of January, will receive a copy of the Illustrated POST ALMANAC for the year 1880.

THE STATE TREASURY RING.

The Attempt to Revive a Corrupt and Powerful Conspiracy.

We have no Congressmen to elect in Pennsylvania this fall; no members of the State Legislature, and no State officers with the single exception of State Treasurer, but upon the choice of this officer important results depend. He is by law the custodian of all moneys in the public treasury and responsible for their safe-keeping. In recent years, Republican Treasurers have had control of millions of dollars of balances, presumable lying idle in the Treasury vaults, but in reality loaned out all over the State. With the reviving business, which will largely increase the State revenues, it is almost certain there will be large balances under the control of the State Treasurer to be elected in November, and who will assume the duties of the office in June next, succeeding Colonel NOYES, the present Democratic Treasurer. The Democratic party holds that this system of unexpended treasury balances is all wrong; that they are a constant temptation and invitation to the liberality and corruption of legislators, as well as a means of corrupt and unlawful gain by the State Treasurer, who is tempted to use them, as Republican Treasurers invariably have done in this State for the past twenty-five years, for purposes of speculation. These unexpended balances, the Democratic party holds, should be applied to the reduction of the State debt, and if this cannot be advantageously done, then the taxes should be reduced so that the revenues collected will only be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. We hold further, and our candidate for State Treasurer, DANIEL O. BARR, Esq., is pledged to this course of administration, that the State funds, remaining unexpended in the public treasury, shall not be used for speculative purposes, but sacredly guarded to meet all just and lawful demands of public creditors. During the two years past, that the State Treasury has been under Democratic guardianship, there has been no scandal as to its management—no Treasury Ring dispensing favors in the interest of a political party or the section of a party—no misappropriation of the public funds. This condition of affairs we desire to perpetuate, and if the Democratic party is successful in the election of its candidate for State Treasurer, the assurance can be confidently given that it will be done.

How is it with the Republican party and its candidate? With their success it is an admitted fact, demonstratable by the controlling influences of their Convention and the surroundings of their candidate, that the infamous and corrupt Treasury Ring which dominated the politics and legislation of Pennsylvania for years, will be rehabilitated in all its power at Harrisburg. This cannot be gainsaid. It is in the air. The election of Mr. BUTLER will mark a revival of the old Treasury Ring, with all its demoralizing schemes of personal and political gain. The adoption of the new Constitution and the election of Colonel NOYES in 1877, drove the Ring from the Treasury, but as the Republican Legislatnre has steadfastly refused to pass the needed laws for carrying out the reforms of the new Constitution, let the CAMERON-Republican-Ring candidate for Treasurer be elected this fall, and within a year the old combinations will be at their old work in the Treasury and throughout the State.

From 1861 to 1877, with the exception of two years, the Treasury of the State has been controlled by ringsters, some of whom secured their election by the Legislature by the most audacious bribery. This was the golden period of the Treasury Ring's power. It is reported of one Treasurer that he paid out in one day, from his room at Harrisburg, over sixty thousand dollars for the legislative votes that secured his nomination and election as Treasurer for *one* year. The salary attached to the office was but five thousand dollars a year, and under the law the Treasurer was not allowed to use a dollar of the State funds for speculative or personal purposes. But the Treasury Ring cared nothing for the law or official oaths. At times there were as high as three millions of dollars of unexpended balances in the Treasury. This was the banking capital of the Ring: the money it loaned out in prosperous times at six, eight and ten per cent. interest. The fact that a candidate could pay out, *for one year in the office*, sixty thousand dollars bribe money, shows the money there was in the place for the Ring. Treasurer MACKEY lost, by the failure of political friends with whom he had deposited State funds, over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in a single year, yet he promptly made the defalcation good *out of the profits* of his other operations with the unexpended balances. The Treasury Ring conducted a banking business with the people's money, against which no legitimate bank in the State could successfully compete. Their capital was the two or three millions in the State Treasury, and operating through the Legislature—of course corruptly—they had no difficulty in securing laws maintaining the unexpended balance at the highest figures. *They actually collected unnecessary taxes from the people that they might speculate with the money!*

Nor was this all. While the Treasury ringsters amassed great wealth out of their speculative operations in State funds, they built up and consolidated a political power that controlled the Republican party for years, and through that party controlled the State: and the attempt is now being made, through the election of the Ring candidate for Treasurer, to reinstate this power at the State Capital. The ways of the Treasury Ring in strengthening their political supremacy were peculiar, and were felt in every county of the State where a needed delegate to a Convention or a desirable member of the Legislature was to be chosen. Deposites of State funds were allotted to favored politicians to place in banks for their own personal benefit; and private banks or chartered banks, whose influence it was important to secure, were made depositories and allowed to make what profits they could by *loaning the people's money back to the people*. It was by such methods, as well as by bold, unblushing bribery, the Treasury Ring of KEMBLE and MACKEY, they being the leading directors, was maintained and perpetuated. Its hold on the politics of the State was firm and sweeping, but fearfully demoralizing. It controlled the Republican party in Convention and Legislature; nominated and defeated candidates; had a powerful Harrisburg lobby at its beck and nod, and the Republican press pensioned and corrupted. It was master of the State.

It is this Treasury Ring that the Republican managers and jobbers propose to reinstate in power at Harrisburg. There has been an interregnum of honesty and square dealing for a couple of years. But the Ring is hungry for its old power and its old gains. The plan of operations was laid down at the Republican State Convention, and the first step was the nomination, under the auspices of CAMERON, QUAY, KEMBLE & CO., of Mr. BUTLER of Chester county for State Treasurer. KEMBLE, who promoted this nomination, was a leading spirit of the Treasury combination when Mr. MACKEY was at its head, as well as during his own term as State Treasurer, when he amassed immense wealth on a trifling salary. BUTLER is the chosen one of the Ring. He is allied with the legislative corruptionists. He moved in the Republican caucus that CAMERON's nomination for the United States Senate should be made unanimous, thus ignoring and disregarding the honest sentiment of the Republicans of Chester county. He voted against the expulsion from the Legislature of the convicted briber and lobbyist PETROFF. His especial friends and supporters in the Republican State Convention rejected with insults and contumely WOLFE's resolution demanding honest men in office and denouncing the corrupt methods adopted to pass KEMBLE's four millions steal last winter. Obviously, in selecting Mr. BUTLER as their candidate for State Treasurer, the Treasury Ring knew what it was about. It picked out a reliable man for the work proposed.

We turn from this dangerous and alarming record of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, which clearly shows his connection with the worst elements of the Republican party, to the Democratic nominee, Mr. BARR, and we have every assurance that under his administration of the State Treasury the Constitution and laws will be rigidly construed and implicitly obeyed, in the management of the State funds. There will be no speculation or stock gambling with the people's money. There will be no Treasury Rings. The books of the office will be open to the public. The unexpended balance will not be the banking capital of a combination of reckless political and financial speculators. Mr. BARR is pledged by the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, and by his own record and declarations, to this course. And his election is the one guarantee possible to the people of Pennsylvania that the old Treasury Ring will not be revived in all its power and corruption. This is the most important home issue on which our people will vote in November.

GOV. ROBINSON'S LETTER.

The letter of Gov. ROBINSON of New York, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, is about a column and a half of THE POST in length, and one of the most splendid and convincing arguments we ever read. It is safe to say it will go into the hands of every voter, will be universaliy studied, and its effect will be tremendous. We have only space for one paragraph, in which the Governor traces the fruits of the Reform policy begun by TILDEN and continued under his administration:

> In 1874 the people became aroused, and demanded the reform which was commenced in 1875 and has been steadily and vigorously pursued ever since with most gratifying results.
>
> In 1874 the expenditures on account of the canals, exclusive of the canal debt and interest, reached the enormous amount of $3,843,892.75, and of this sum $2,372,429.92 was paid from the proceeds of a direct tax. In 1878 the amount paid for the same purpose was only $903,447.02, the whole of which was paid from the revenue of the canals without any tax, and with lower rates of toll and better service than were ever known before. In 1876, the year preceding the new managements of the State prisons, the excess of their expenditures over earnings paid by taxation was $704,370.85. Now the taxpayers are relieved from any tax on that account. The prisons are substantially self-supporting, and show greatly improved methods and discipline. In 1874 the State taxes were $15,727,482,08. In 1879 they were only $7,678,-103,64. At the close of the war in 1865, the State debt amounted to $51,041,537,86. It now amounts, after deducting the sinking fund, to only $8,130,-726,09.

Let no one be discouraged by the figures from studying the above. But in addition, the Governor shows that in the last three years legislative appropriations have been vetoed which amount to $1,534,015, and that not one of these appropriations has been passed over the veto. The Governor concludes his letter with these words of wisdom:

> We must beware of the fallacy that governmental burdens rest only on the rich. They are most grievous to the poor and laboring classes. The cost of careless or corrupt public officers, falls, in the end, upon those who work from day to day to pay the rent and buy the food. The dollar added to taxation comes at last out of them. The dollar saved to the State is a dollar added to their little store.

THE OHIO CANVASS.

The Ohio Democracy are concentrating their fire into the closing days of the canvass. The election is not three weeks off—it takes place on the 14th of October—and in that time there will be hundred of Democratic meetings in all parts of the State. Ohio grows stump speakers of rare tact and ability, so that outside aid is hardly needed, but some of the best Democratic orators of other States will be in Ohio during the last two weeks of the canvass. On Saturday last Senator PENDLETON made his first speech of the campaign at Edenton. It was a remarkably able effort, eloquent and courteous, but decided in tone and convincing. FRANK HURD spoke with great power at Napoleon in the northwestern part of the State and Senator THURMAN in Belmont county on the Ohio river. General EWING had a meeting attended by three thousand people at Mansfield. Besides these, meetings were held in every county of the State and in some of the counties half a dozen. The Greenbackers are very generally drifting to the support of EWING. General PIATT, the National candidate in the interest of FOSTER, has abandoned the canvass. No one doubts the result in Ohio will be close. The Republicans have abandoned their bluff game and are getting down to solid work. Their papers admit that their boasting of a few weeks ago was a serious mistake and has hurt their canvass.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is evidently preparing for a let-down in Ohio. A few days ago it had it the Democrats had given up the contest in the State, and it was only a question of forty or fifty thousand majority for FOSTER. Now it says "repeaters are invading the State," in the employ of TILDEN of course, who, only the other day wanted the Democrats defeated because a EWING-THURMAN victory would interfere with his Presidential prospects. The *Gazette's* inventions are awkward, which is queer considering its experience. If there are repeaters in Ohio it is probable they are in the employ of the party that blackmailed the officeholders and bled the National banks to raise a corruption fund. But the SEITS Anti-Corruption law, passed by the last Legislature, is something of a barrier to the purchase of votes, and the Republicans of Cincinnati have taken legal advice as to how it can be evaded. STANLEY MATTHEWS has given an "opinion" on the subject, and his operations with "red-head JIM ANDERSON" in pursuit of a consulate in "a warm climate," point to his qualifications for political crookedness.

THE failure of crops in Europe means more than the loss of five hundred millions in dollars; it means an exodus of farmers from Christian Europe to the United States, within the year 1880, such as will astonish and disturb the leading nations of the old world. Not only tillers of the soil, but skilled labor, especially from England, will be attracted in consequence of the extraordinary energy developed in all our industries and the certainty of remunerative compensation. Lombard street may loan a hundred millions of gold, which is evidence of accumulated wealth, but millions of people will be without bread this winter in England, whilst her industries are at the lowest point, and her land owners gazing on tenantless farms. It is estimated that five millions of emigrants will reach this country during the coming twelve months, who will people the great grain growing regions of the West, and make necessary additional thousands of miles of railroad which in turn will maintain the iron manufacturing industries of the old States. The promise of prosperity for the next few years is great beyond precedent.

IT is reported that Gov. HOYT will tender the appointment of Supreme Judge to STANLEY WOODWARD of Luzerne county, in place of WARREN J. WOODWARD, deceased. The selection of Judge AGNEW would perhaps meet with more general approbation than any other, but it is doubtful whether he would accept under the circumstances.

THE Democratic State Committee of New York have bounced the Tammany members of the committee, who refuse to support the whole ticket, and elected reliable Democrats in their places. JOHN KELLY and Tammany are now most decidedly out in the cold.

WE hear on good authority—in fact from a close friend of BLAINE's—that the Maine canvass cost the Republicans $250,000 hard cash, and that BLAINE'S share of this expenditure was $22,000. That will take a shee out of his Monongahela coal lands.

PLAIN TALK FROM TILDEN.

Words That Have the Ring of Truth and Common Sense.

His Opinion of Hayes' Bribes to the Presidential Thieves.

[Interview With Gov. Tilden in New York Times.]

The reporter said: Mr. Field makes the following statement: "But when Mr. Tilden came to testify before the Congressional committee, he admitted that at this very time he knew (although the public did not know till months afterward) all about his transactions in regard to the cipher dispatches. Yet, knowing this, he presented to me a man who had attempted bribery, and so been guilty of a crime, as one worthy of my confidence, and the one whom he specially chose to represent himself."

MR. TILDEN. The moral audacity, or rather the immoral audacity, is amazing, of the man who could deliberately assert in a written paper, under his own signature, that I admitted before the Congressional committee that, "at this very time" (June, 1877) I "knew all about his transactions in regard to the cipher dispatches." I testified before that committee that I never knew of the existence or contents of any of the cipher dispatches until their publication in September, 1878, and every witness examined and every fact illicited confirmed my testimony. It was further proved that when I was informed by Mr. Edward Cooper that Colonel Pelton was receiving, or was about to receive, the communication of the first of the offers, and the only one that came to my knowledge, to give to the Democratic Electors their certificates for a pecuniary inducement, I instantly interfered, broke up the conference and crushed the incipient negotiations. It was proved before that committee that certificates for nineteen votes were in the market, while only one was lacking to defeat the fraud by which the Presidency was wrested from the majority of the American people. It is now known, beyond controversy, that the four votes of Florida belonged to me, and were diverted from me by corrupt inducements, since partly performed. It is now known that the eight votes of Louisiana also belonged to me. Even Judge Miller, the master spirit of the Electoral Commission, is reported to have admitted the fact in a recent interview published in the New York *Sun*. The frauds, perjuries and forgeries by which the false certificates were supported were numerous and complicated. To these was superadded the forgery of three electoral votes to supply the place of the original votes sent from Louisiana and found to be illegal. The actors and agents in these wrongs have been appointed to, or continued in, all the great civic trusts of the United States within the State of Louisiana. It was proved that I refused to enter into this shameful competition. It is known that I did not obtain any one of the certificates ascertained to be in the market. They were all cast against me, as well as against law and right. Mr. Field, pretending to think that "poor Pelton," as he calls him, has been harshly and unjustly dealt with by the public, in the next breath says that he "had attempted bribery," and "had been guilty of a crime." This is an exaggerated untruth. Colonel Pelton neither initiated nor consummated anything. He merly listened to offers from officers to do what they admitted and he believed to be their lawful duty for hire before they violated that duty under corrupt inducements. His wrong did not go beyond a futile dalliance. The beneficiaries of the consummated wrong, its instigators and patrons, are high in the seats of governmental power and honor. Shocked at a lesser wrong, which died in its mere meditation, to the great crime, actually consummated Mr. Field "crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

OHIO POLITICS.

General Ewing Unveils the National Bankers' Association.

Plans of the Pursebolders of the Republican Party.

WARREN, September 24.—One of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in Trumbull county took place at Warren yesterday. Gen. Ewing and Judge Gooding addressed the people. Ewing held the audience as if spell-bound. Five bands were in attendance, and each had a good following of people. Ewing's presentation of the financial question was unanswerable and carried conviction to his hearers. In the course of his speech Gen. Ewing said:

> I have said, my fellow citizens, that the contest this year in Ohio is a hand-to-hand fight for the rule of the ballot against the rule of the dollar and the bayonet. In no struggle in our State heretofore has the influence and power of money been so openly and audaciously asserted. Heretofore the money power has fought under cover; now it comes openly into the fight. I hold in my hand the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association, held at Saratoga on the 6th, 7th and 8th of last month, before which association the Comptroller of Currency made an address favoring all of its objects, and before which Mr. Sherman says he was only prevented from appearing by the pressure of official engagements. The leading purposes of the association, as declared in this report, are to *"abolish the short weight dollars,"* which means the ancient dollar of all our contracts, public and private, and to *"separate the issue of paper money from partisan politics,"* which means to destroy all the greenbacks and commit the whole control of the paper currency to the National banks; and also to relieve the banks from taxation; and also to prevent the re-enactment of what the association calls the "old and odious income tax."
>
> On the day after the adjournment of the annual convention referred to, a circular was issued "to the banks and bankers of Ohio," a duplicate of which was handed to me by an officer of a national bank, who is a sound Democrat, and is not in favor of the banks thrusting themselves into the arena of politics. I read the original circular, which is as follows:
>
> THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASS'N.
> No. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 4.
> NEW YORK, August 9, 1879.
>
> *To the Banks and Bankers of Ohio:*
>
> As members of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, we desire to state that SPECIAL MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO FORWARD OUR INTERESTS IN OHIO. It is desirable that all banks and bankers become members of the Association FOR THIS YEAR AT LEAST. Yours truly,
>
> WM. J. DESHLER, President National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
>
> A. H. MOSS, President First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
>
> [A 204.]
>
> Here we have a bold attempt at a combined movement of these powerful institutions; created by public law and subsidized from the National Treasury, to elect the Republican and defeat the Democratic State ticket in Ohio. Why? Only because the election of Mr. Foster this year will secure the election of a National Bank candidate for the Presidency in 1880, and fasten on the country the declared policy of the Associated Banks to destroy the greenbacks and the silver dollar and bank taxation.
>
> Let the National Banks beware. If they push on this combination for the corrupt use of their power in bribing or persuading or menacing voters they will find that their roof-tree will not stand the firmer for that. They will find that there is enough of courage and public virtue in the masses to execute the Seitz Law against even the wealthiest and most powerful of its violators; and they will find, too, that this combination to bring their power openly to bear upon Ohio politics, will arouse a spirit of resistance among the masses that will demonstrate to them that they would have stood a better chance of success if they had remained concealed under cover of the Republican party, instead of thus openly appearing as the instigators of corruption, the violators of law and the purseholders and pronounced allies of that party.

THE OLD WORLD.

English Iron Trade Improving Owing to American Orders.

Gloomy Picture of Affairs in Russsia —The Czar Despondent.

RUSSIA.

MORE FIRES—GLOOMY SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 24.—During the past ten days four fires have occurred at Astrakan, Russia. One steamer, with twelve barges loaded with naptha, was burned on the Volga, and the naptha train was burning yesterday.

PARIS, September 23.—Berlin telegrams to the Paris papers give very gloomy—but probably exaggerated—accounts of the situation in Russia. The great incendiary fires and other outrages of the Nihilists in many of the principal cities are causing wide-spread apprehension and demoralization of the people, who are beginning to comprehend the utter inability of the authorities to deal with the disturbers. In addition to this, the Czar's condition is reported to be most alarming. He is represented to be plunged in the most profound melancholy, which is greatly aggravated since the Alexandrovo interview. His mind is constantly harassed with apprehensions of assassination, and his mental condition inspires the gravest anxiety on the part of all who are cognizant of the facts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIG IRON TRADE—MORE STRIKES.

GLASGOW, September 24.—The pig iron market is active and prices higher than at any time during the past eighteen months. The revival is almost solely due to the large orders from America.

LONDON, September 24.—Arrangements are making for a mass meeting at Hyde Park, to consider the present grave crisis, to denounce the Government's reckless incapacity, and to demand an immediate appeal to the country. The Government seriously contemplates summoning Parliament early in November.

The workmen at Consett, Jarrow, Stockton and Hartlepool have struck, rejecting the award of the arbitrator in the great dispute in the North of England and Cleveland iron trade.

GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST.

A fire in Belfast, Ireland, destroyed the places of business of the following named firms: Devlin & Co., druggists and grocers; Mortimer & Sons, umbrella manufacturers; McGonigal & Mack and Young & Anderson, wholesale warehousemen. The aggregate loss is estimated at £80,000.

AN AWFUL RUMOR PROVES UNFOUNDED.

It is rumored that the excursion steamboat Undaunted, from Ramsgate for the Isle of Wight, has been run down and all on board, about one hundred persons, lost.

LATER—The rumored disaster to the steamboat Undaunted is unfounded.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

QUESTION OF A GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, September 24.—A Paris correspondent learns that Bismarck has submitted a plan to the Emperor of Austria and Andrassy for a general disarmament.

A Vienna dispatch says it is now clear that the object of the meeting of Andrassy and Bismarck was to maintain peace in Europe by a strong alliance and to gradually separate Russia from the rest of Europe.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE bicycle riders of England and France, including the champions of both countries, are coming to the United States.

JOHN HENRY PULESTON, member of the British Parliament, has sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, on a brief visit to the United States, to investigate the subject connected with agriculture in America in its relation to British interests.

STRICKEN MEMPHIS.

The Conflict with the State Board of Health.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—Ten new cases, seven whites and three colored were reported to-day. Six deaths have occurred. Mr. Johnson has instructed all pickets to permit no one not having had the fever to enter the city. Parties bringing in loose cotton will be stopped at the picket post, and warned of the danger they incur by coming into Memphis. This, it is thought, will practically evade the effect of the injunction issued yesterday.

NASHVILLE, September 24.—Upon the advice of the State Board of Health's attorney E. D. Baxter, President Plunkett telegraphed to Gordon, attorney at Memphis, to insist Galloway's election as special judge was void and if he decided against the Board of Health to treat it as a nullity. The Board would prosecute civilly and criminally every one who attempted to interfere with Johnson, under the void injunction; that Johnson would be directed to proceed with rule six as if no injunction had been granted.

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend my money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine necessaries in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system; that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentleman friends, than a pain worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

TILDEN has declined with thanks the invitation to deliver an agricultural address in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

THE LONG WALK.

Rowell Still Takes the Lead, His Last Score Standing 310.

He is 23 Miles Ahead of Merritt and 59 Ahead of Weston.

Panchot Out of the Race and Ennis and Others in Bad Condition.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The popular interest in the great walk for the Astley belt seems to be on the increase. Five thousand people were present by seven o'clock this evening, and devoted themselves energetically to cheering the contestants. A constant clapping of hands and stamping of feet is kept up all over the garden. Guyon is keeping up a rattling pace, and gets frequent and hearty applause. He finished his 265th mile at 8:23 P. M., and got a perfect ovation and a large boquet. Rowell continues to keep his dangerous lead, varying from twenty to twenty-five miles, and the most strenuous efforts of his opponents fail to close the gap. In fact, it is the other way, and the gap is slowly but surely widening. He is in splendid form, and rumors that he was breaking up are entirely denied.

Hart, the colored boy, has taken to running, and is working to close up the gap between himself and Hazael. The latter took several short rests during the evening, which caused him to drop somewhat behind. Weston is doing some rapid work, and flits around the track at a quick pace. He seems to care more for gaining applause for occasional bursts of speed than for decreasing Rowell's lead of nearly 60 miles.

Ennis is falling behind, owing to his old complaint of sick stomach. His friends hope his sickness will pass away soon, and that, by his speed and staying powers, he can come to the front before Saturday. Hazael seems lame, but he hopes around the track at an astonishing gait, which gains him prolonged applause. Hazael's trainer says he never was in better condition in a six days' walk before at this stage. At 9:30 there was no betting against Rowell, and bookmakers' boards were blank at his name. Weston and Hart caused quite a stir by running four laps at a high rate of speed. They kept side by side the whole time.

ROWELL COMPLETES 300 MILES.

As Rowell approached his three hundreth mile he was almost constantly applauded. At 9:30, nearly all the men were on the track, most of them running, and the cheering is deafening. There are now nearly 8,000 persons in the garden. Hazael got one lap ahead of Guyon at 9:48 and thus took the third place. He is rapidly overhauling Merritt. Rowell turned his 300th mile at 9:47 and the applause was terific and lasted for several minutes. The band played "God save the queen," and the whole scene was very exciting.

At 10 o'clock, Rowell had completed 300 miles and 5 laps which left him just 9 miles and 2 laps behind Blower Brown's record in the last championship match. The time on track was 69 hours.

ENNIS OUT OF THE RACE.

Ennis left the track at six minutes past four o'clock and had not returned up to ten o'clock. He is now thought to be out of the race. Guyon retired after completing his 270th mile. It is said that he has to take stimulants frequently. Panchot at ten o'clock was in bed and sick. He is affected with nausea and will not, it is said, come on the track for some time. Merritt is in fine form and is making some rapid running.

Throughout the evening, most of the spirited contest seemed to be between Rowell, Hazael and Merritt. The two latter struggled manfully to pull down the former's lead, and Rowell worked equally well in keeping it. Guyon retired at 9:55 with a score of 270 miles and he was still off at eleven o'clock. He is gradually falling behind. Hart is doing well and has recovered entirely from a sickness which affected him early in the day. Weston was full of fun as usual and laughed and joked with every one. Jackson is pretty badly used up and his feet are in a most painful condition. Hazael, Merritt and Rowell, in the order named, marched around in single file a few feet from each other. When one ran they all ran, and when one walked they all walked. They are watching each other closely. At eleven o'clock, the seventieth hour since the start, Weston was fifty-seven miles behind his London record.

ROWELL'S FINE WALKING.

At eleven o'clock Rowell was nearly 30 miles ahead of his own record at Gilmore's Garden, when he won the belt. Hart is showing fine staying powers, and at about 11:30 put on a burst of speed, walking fully six miles an hour. His style was an exact counterpart of Dan O'Leary, and the crowd cheered him tremendously. Weston also received generous applause as he neared the completion of his 250th mile. Weston came along at a rattling pace and finished his 250th mile at 11:38. When the figures went up on the blackboard the crowd cheered lustily. Hart finished his 270th mile at 11:45, which made him equal with Guyon. The latter was in bed and Hart moved up to the fourth place.

THE BETTING.

The betting at midnight was as follows: 40 to 1 against Weston, 10 to 1 against Hazael, 25 to 1 against Guyon, 30 to 1 against Hart, 10 to 1 against Merritt, 100 to 1 against Ennis, 100 to 1 against Panchot, 500 to 1 against Jackson, 250 to 1 against Krohne. Hart came on the track at 12:45, and was very stiff. He moved slowly around the track, and seemed to be in pain. The pace is telling on him.

SCORE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Weston, 251; Rowell, 310; Hazael, 276; Guyon, 270; Ennis, 220; Panchot, 205; Merritt, 287; Hart, 272; Krohne, 273; Taylor, 150; Jackson, 250; Pedernoyar, 220. Merritt retired after completing his 287th mile.

Panchot and Guyon are now asleep in the Putnam House, having left the Garden. It is now very doubtful if Panchot will again go on the track. He has not withdrawn positively. Ennis came on the track at 1:07 A. M., but does not seem to be in good condition. Hart completed his two hundred and seventy-fifth mile at thirty-six minutes past one. Guyon came on track at 1:48 A. M. and seemed in fair condition.

WASHINGTON.

VIEWS OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE KELLY REBELLION IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Hon. Montgomery Blair, in a conversation today expressed the opinion that if Mr. Tilden had "set up" the Kelly bolt in New York it could not have resulted more to that gentleman's advantage than it has and will. He has no idea that Kelly will have more than a contemptible following when the day of election comes around, and the whole affair, according to his view, will only tend to help, what he thinks was certain at any rate, the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the next Democratic convention. Judge Blair says he is not just now taking any personal interest in Maryland politics, but he has no doubt that Mr. Gorman is desirous of getting into the United States Senate. In regard to Judge Blair's views as to the effect of the Kelly revolt, it is interesting to know that a very shrewd Republican politician who has for a long time been active in national politics, and who arrived from New York yesterday, holds the same opinion. He says that there is nothing more certain in politics than that the adherents of any leader will fall largely from him when they know that defeat inevitably awaits them. For this reason, he says, Mr. Kelly could not possibly have committed a more foolish act than to get up and proclaim to the hosts of Tammany that he had no hopes of his own election, and all that he could expect was to defeat Robinson.

The Tammany masses take no interest in Mr. Kelly's personal quarrels with Mr. Tilden and Governor Robinson. All that Mr. Kelly is to them is as the dispenser of crumbs of patronage. Therefore, as the politician aforesaid sagely remarks when Mr. Kelly confesses himself in advance that all he hopes to accomplish is the satisfaction of his private animosity, that affords no prospect of material advantage to them for throwing their votes away, and they will make haste to enrol themselves with the Tilden and Robinson forces, where they may expect something. Perhaps, after all, it did not need Mr. Kelly's admission that his followers could anticipate no substantial fruits from adhering to him. They saw how Mr. Kelly was defeated in the local elections of last fall through the influence of Mr. Tilden, and the most densely ignorant among them could not fail to realize that if Mr. Kelly preferred a Republican Governor to Robinson, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Robinson would prefer Republican local success to that of Mr. Kelly.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Babe Smothered to Death Under the Dead Body of Its Mother.

How John Rans Killed His Sleeping Wife, and Then Sent a Bullet Through His Own Brain.

MACON, MO., September 23.—This little city was horrified yesterday morning at the report that John Rans, an employe of the wagon factory, had killed his wife and then committed suicide by blowing his brains out. A correspondent hastened to the spot and found the report only too true, for on the bed lay the wife and little babe stark and cold, while from an ugly black wound in the forehead of the wife was oozing a horrible stream of blood and brains. The wife lay in a sleeping posture on her left side with her face partially buried in the pillow. She never knew what killed her, as the position seemed to indicate that she was asleep at the time her husband aimed the fatal shot.

Not three feet away lay the little corpse of Johnnie Rans, a little babe eleven months' old, smothered under the dying and dead body of its mother. On the other side of the room, but not further than four feet from the corpse of the wife, lay the body of the suicide, John Rans. He was lying across the bed, with his feet upon the floor, and his head lay weltering in an unsightly mass of blood and brains, which had covered the side of the bed, dropped to the floor, congealing itself. The body lay on its back, with his hands lying on his hips. Near his right hand lay the instrument of death, a common revolver, with two spent cartridges in it.

It was supposed that poverty was the cause, but this was dispelled when, on search, $272 in cash was found in a bureau drawer; also a life insurance policy paid up until 1881, and some notes of minor value.

AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Sadie Rans, daughter of the victim, aged six and one-half years, was then put upon the stand. A bright little girl, but she did not seem to appreciate the situation, or know how to-day's tragedy had robbed her of her parents. She said: "I don't know how old I am. I attend the public school. I was at home with papa and mamma all day yesterday. I heard papa and mamma talking loud, but don't know what they were talking about. The little baby was very sick. So was Dollie, my little sister. I slept in bed with mamma, behind her, and the baby slept in front of her. Papa slept in a bed by himself. I did not hear any noise in the night; did not hear any gun go off. There was nobody here last night. I slept sound; when I got up I cried. I took the baby from in front of mamma and put it behind. They would not one of them wake up. I could not wake any of them and went back to bed awhile. Then I went out and told Mr. Tomlinson there was something the matter with papa and mamma. It was light when I woke first. I did not hear the baby cry. It felt cold to me. Papa and mamma did not scold me any yesterday."

No cause is known for the terrible deed; but insanity is the supposed cause, as Rans had been sick for several weeks past, and was afraid he would lose his position.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

A Political Difficulty Happily Adjusted by Mr. Kirby's Withdrawal From the Contest for Sheriff.

The following correspondence between the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and the parties interested, explains itself. The withdrawal of Mr. Kirby should heal up all difficulties in Cambria, and start her on the road for a good round majority:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
CORNER FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1879.

To P. F. Kirby, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—I address you in the interest of harmony and of the success of the Democratic party. It is to be regretted that the difficulty now existing in the Democratic party in Cambria county as to the nominees for sheriff should have happened. It alienates friends and is a source of gratification to our opponents. In these times this should not be. Private and individual interests should yield to the greater interests of the party. I do not pretend to suggest where the wrong, in this controversy, lies. But I have assumed the liberty of presenting these considerations to you, in view of the disorganization of the party, resulting it may be in the loss of your county as well as of the State ticket and ultimate bickerings and jealousies which years will not allay. Begging you to weigh them well, and in so doing if you should deem the interest of the party at this time paramount to your own, and should withdraw your claims as nominee for sheriff and join hands with Mr. Nagle to secure his election and the triumph of the party, you will be entitled to the thanks of the Democracy of Cambria county as well as of the entire State. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. MILLER,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

WILMORE, PA., September 23, 1879.

Hon. G. W. Miller, Chairman Democratic State Committee:

DEAR SIR—Your letter has been received. I appreciate your anxiety for the party. I too, am anxious that our candidate for State Treasurer shall receive a solid support, and that Cambria county shall not be divided and lost to us. Mr. Barr is my friend, and whatever the result of our differences in Cambria county might be, he would not be the one to suffer. But to cut short all complications in the matter, I have this day sent to Mr. Sechler, the Chairman of the County Committee, my absolute withdrawal from the canvass. Yours truly, P. F. KIRBY.

WILMORE, PA., September 24, 1879.

To W. H. Sechler, Chairman Democratic County Committee:

DEAR SIR—At the instance of Hon. George W. Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and after a consultation with my friends, I have determined to withdraw from the contest as a candidate for Sheriff. There seems to be nothing clearer to my mind now, than the fact that should Mr. Nagle and myself continue the contest, we should both be defeated; at the same time I am confident that my withdrawal and support of self and friends to Mr. Nagle would insure his success. With the party united, the county will give a largely increased Democratic majority for our candidate for State Treasurer, Hon. Daniel O. Barr, who should not be made to suffer from our local differences.

I do not by this withdrawal sanction the many things that I believe were wrong in the proceedings of the Convention, but I yield to these lesser evils, rather than bring on greater, which the loss of our State and county tickets would be.

Yours Respectfully, P. F. KIRBY.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all affections of the Lungs, take *AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.*

FORM, DEMOCRATS, FORM!

SPREAD THE TRUTH, MAKE VICTORY CERTAIN

FOR

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

FOR THE ENSUING FOURTEEN MONTHS, UNTIL AFTER THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST OF 1880, HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE PEOPLE, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the Government the Nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is just, and triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE BALLOT-BOX MUST END, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Commissions to make FRAUD AGAIN TRIUMPHANT IN AMERICAN HISTORY, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

SIX MILLIONS OF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fourteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include: The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. Ohio, with its great battle, comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Wisconsin in November.

The echoes of Elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential election is always one of greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and our special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880, will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussions will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

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NEW YORK.

Confidence in Success of Robinson Growing.

James Redpath, the Lecturer, Missing for Two Weeks.

WAR OF POLITICAL FACTIONS.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Senators Barnum and McDonald, who were in the city yesterday, expressed the view that it was the duty of the New York Democracy to stand by the regular nominee of the Syracuse Convention. Mr. Barnum had a consultation while here with Ex-Governor Tilden, and assured some of his intimate political friends that the action of Tammany Hall would not defeat the election of Governor Robinson. A personal friend of Governor Robinson asserts that he is confident of re-election, despite the opposition of Tammany Hall. A prominent Democrat, who is not a friend of the Governor, supplemented this statement by the remark that the National Democratic Committee would not advise Governor Robinson's withdrawal from the ticket at the coming meeting. Senator Eaton of Connecticut, said he thought Clarkson N. Potter might have united all the conflicting elements in the party, but that Tammany made a mistake in bolting. He expresses a belief that the regular Democratic ticket will triumph in the State in November.

Ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton called upon A. B. Cornell yesterday, and the two coincided in the Republican view of the situation—that the Republicans must not place too much dependence on the bolt of Tammany. Hon. Aaron M. Clapp of Buffalo, says the Republicans had more to expect from the Greenbackers than from Tammany Hall.

SOLON CHASE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Solon Chase, "The father of the Greenbackers in Maine," who made speeches in every county in that State in the recent campaign, and saw the vote increased to fifty thousand for the Greenback ticket, spoke in the Cooper Union last night, at the invitation of Peter Cooper. He looked like what he was, a well-to-do farmer in his Sunday suit. His boots were innocent of blacking, and he wore a huge-brimmed, light felt hat; but his face was as bright and his eye as sparkling and his manner as free as if his life had been spent in contact with the highest minds of the metropolis. At the close of the Maine campaign he went to Boston, where he addressed the convention then in session. He spoke in New Hampshire on the 12th, then in Troy, and is now on his way home for a brief visit, preparatory to the hard work of the Iowa campaign. After the Iowa election on the 14th proximo, he will come to New York and take the stump for the Greenback candidate in this State. When Solon Chase stepped to the front of the platform he was received with such unanimous approbation from the audience that filled every seat it was several moments before he could be heard. He raked John Sherman fore and aft in his speech. 59 2os.

PEACE FOR A PATIENT PUBLIC.

James Redpath, the well-known secretive bureau man, mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago from his home and business place in this city, and not a trace of him can be had. He had arranged a combination of entertainments that were to be given in the cities of this State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which were to commence next week. Among the troupes were the Emma Abbett, Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore, the Criterion, Robson & Crane and several others, and they were to occupy every day of Mr. Redpath's time for two or three weeks to come. He was not in especially embarrassing circumstances, having money at command to carry out the projects he had in view. His last season's work was reasonably remunerative. Redpath was forty-seven years old; an Englishman by birth. He came to this country while young and was first conspicuous in the John Brown movement in Kansas. He has been an editor, a manager and a contributor to magazines. He was a conspicuous witness in the Beecher trial.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How Sheridan Procured the Information Which Led to Victory.

[N. Y. Times of Sunday.]

The historian of "The Lost Cause," Edward A. Pollard, declares that the defeat of the Confederate Army of the Valley, near Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, was a beginning of the downfall of the Confederacy—since that victory, with the operations of the following month in the same quarter, destroyed the military power of the rebellion in the valley, closed permanently that broad highway of Northern invasion, by which the South had been able so long and so successfully to divert the war from the interior of Virginia to its boundaries, and effectually circumscribed the territory of the struggle in that State. The battle of Winchester was one of the most sanguinary and hotly-contested battles of the war. The actual fighting of the day was confined to a space of about five hours' time after mid-day, and before the final result more than 5,000 of Sheridan's army were put *hors du combat*. The contest ended about 6 o'clock with the rout of the enemy, who fled in the greatest disorder to Fisher's Hill. The Confederate historian is probably correct in the importance that he gives to this Union victory, although I believe he is the only writer on either side who has clearly pointed out the reasons which made it disastrous to the cause of the South. The report of Gen. Grant (page 16,) sets forth in a few words the military situation in the Shenandoah Valley just prior to the battle. He says:

"The two armies lay in such a position—the enemy on the west bank of the Opequan Creek, covering Winchester, and our forces in front of Berryville—that either could bring on a battle at any time. Defeat to us would lay open to the enemy the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for long distances before another army could be interposed to check him. Under these circumstances, I hesitated about allowing the initiative to be taken. Finally, the use of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, which were both obstructed by the enemy, became so indispensably necessary to us, and the importance of relieving Pennsylvania and Maryland from continuously threatened invasion so great, that I determined the risk should be taken. But fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of General Sheridan's feelings as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of September to visit him at his headquarters, to decide, after conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in!"

It is quite evident from all this that General Sheridan had very exact information as to the numbers and disposition of Early's army. The facts as to how he obtained this information make one of the most interesting incidents of the war; and considering the great importance of the results that followed, the incident deserves to be preserved in a reliable form. Some attempts have been made to tell this story to the newspapers, but always with an effort to give a romantic gloss to the affair which had detracted from the simple and interesting truth. The writer hereof passed through all the fortunes of that glorious day in one of the New York regiments, and feeling desirous of learning the actual facts as to how Sheridan obtained his information, he recently wrote to the person who had been accredited with giving it—a lady supposed to be living at Winchester—requesting the facts and permission to make them public. Both were given a few days later in a letter from Washington, and the writer is glad to be able to furnish to the thousands who will feel deeply interested in the matter the statement of Sheridan's informant in her own words. She says:

"On the 16th of September, 1864, a colored man came to our house and gave me a little package of tinfoil about one-half an inch square, which he said contained a note from Gen. Sheridan, desiring me to give him any reliable information I could of Early's forces. I had spent an evening with a rebel officer the same week, and as the war was the most interesting subject, we talked of it. I asked many questions, and he replied to them; so, when Gen. Sheridan's note came, I knew all he wanted to know, answered his note and rolled it in the same foil. The colored man put it in his mouth and went away. The next I heard of it was the booming of cannon on Monday morning. You well know the result of that day. The General called in the evening and told me it was on my information alone that he gave his orders of attack."

The writer of the above now fills a place in the Treasurer's office of the Treasury Department, Washington. Her name is forwarded to the *Times* with this communication; but as she probably does not crave the notoriety which would follow its publication, it is withheld. Of all the thousands of Union women at the South during the war who helped along the good cause, it may be questioned if any of them had a better opportunity to aid it, or improved it better, than this one. She performed an inestimable service for that cause, by giving this information, and deserves the gratitude of every patriot for it. J. F. F.

WHICH IS THE WIFE?

The Lights and Shadows of High Life in New York.

[Jennie June's Letter to the Baltimore American.]

Coming down Fifth avenue the other day a gentleman of this city met an old friend, whose residence in Brooklyn and subsequent departure for the West had separated from former associations. He had known him as a young gentleman of some pretensions, and assisted at his marriage with the grand-daughter of a rich banker of this city; had known her as a loving, gentle wife and mother, and was, therefore, somewhat surprised to see him accompanied by a handsome, dashing woman, whose familiar manner told that she had occupied the place once filled by another. His hurried questions were answered with so much confusion and embarrassment, that the friends parted after a very brief and unsatisfactory interview, and by a singular coincidence, the same gentlemen going home not upon his own doorstep the woman he had formerly known as the rich man's grand-daughter, the petted wife of his friend. She was carrying in her small arms a bundle of clothing, and upon inquiry he found that she had been employed in his own family as seamstress, her fear of publicity prompting her to conceal as far as possible her identity. The principal part of her fortune of sixty thousand dollars had been lost after her marriage through the treachery of her guardian. In consequence of this, probably, her husband had gradually withdrawn himself from her society, leaving her without means and with three children to care for. Gossip associated his name with that of a wealthy woman, who was already married, but whose fortune being her own, made her quite independent of marital or any other control. Finally, the gentleman departed for the West, ostensibly to seek an opening for business, but soon wrote to his wife requesting her to dispose of a last little remnant of her estate to establish him, as he said, in a new and productive enterprise, which would enable him to send for her and the children. Delighted at the prospect of the renewal of his old affection and confidence, the betrayed woman acted upon the suggestion, and, with the proceeds of the sale of the very last barrier between herself and starvation, her husband procured a divorce in a Western State, quite unknown to his wife, was shortly joined by his rich New York friend, who, in the meantime, had given her husband $30,000 to affect a divorce from her, and had changed her name by act of Legislature to that of the man with whom she was about to live. She, therefore, became, and is, Mrs. B——, with or without having passed through the formula of a second marriage ceremony. But the question is, which is the wife of this man, who is a State Senator, and comes to New York with a flourish, stopping at hotels, receiving honors, while his innocent wife, who has wronged no one, finds herself deprived of husband, of home, of the father of her children, and made to face bitterest penury, without act or fault of hers, and without any knowledge of any change in the whole position since she was the loving and respected wife of a few years ago? Since the enforced separation her two little boys have died of scarlet fever, leaving her with one child, whom she supports by her needle. What the woman can be who has stolen all that was left to her in the world is past comprehension, but is it not time that the divorce laws of the different States were so equalized that such wrongs should become impossible? Is it not disgraceful that stepping across the border from one State into another can make what is infamous respectable, and vice versa?

A Typical Pennsylvania Scene.

In a recent volume of the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society of London will be found an interesting essay upon the Siege of Quebec, by Mr. Sidney Robjohns, a member of the society. Mr. Robjohns is not prevented by his partiality for British history from being an admirer of America in general and of Pennsylvania in particular. It is very pleasant to see our home land as another sees it, when the eye of the stranger is one which detects every beauty. In wandering "over the rich pastures and among the fruitful orchards which crown the hills commanding the Allegheny river between Pittsburgh and Oil City, a few years ago," Mr. Robjohns met a Pennsylvania scene which he describes as being a typical specimen of a land which he pronounces a paradise on earth. His words are as follows:

"Descending from the precipitous hillside to the river valley, there was spread out before me a scene of exceeding loveliness. A turn in the rough pathway commanded through an opening in the trees—an opening like that of a gateway in a Devonshire lane—a broad reach of the placid river. Far off, over the fields and woodlands of the opposite shore, the sun was descending in the cloudless glory so common in America, but so rare in the moister atmosphere of the sea-girt islands of Britain, and the clear, smooth and mirror-like water duplicated the pale green, rossy yellow and dark crimson of the sky, but softened the beauty which it could not perfectly reflect. Along the eastern shore the trees, gorgeous in their autumnal tints, lent their bright hues to the river, save in the darker recesses of the bank, where the shadows were purple, gray or dark sienna. The scene is a type of the wealth and beauty of the State of Pennsylvania and its sister States of Virginia and Ohio—a type of the paradise which God left them."

The Longest Beard in the World.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Our correspondent in Norwich, Connecticut, writes that there is a man in that city who probably wears the longest beard of any man in the world. His name is Henry C. Cook, a tailor by trade. He never makes a display of his beard, but wears it concealed in a little bag under his shirt bosom. The beard is six feet six inches in length, and when allowed to fall its length, it will reach to his toes and stretch out on the floor ten inches, and looks like a large skein of brown silk. It was six inches longer than at present, but a short time ago he trimmed it off to its present length. Mr. Cook says it has been growing about twenty-one years. A year ago P. T. Barnum called on him and tried to induce him to travel with his show, but Mr. Cook's modesty and the desire of his wife that he should not accept Barnum's liberal offer, induced him to reject it. In speaking of Cook in connection with the man with a long beard in Michigan, Barnum said Cook's was by far the longest and finest of the two. Mr. Cook often shows his beard to visitors, but is not in the habit of making a great parade over it. The truth of these statements can be substantiated by calling on him at his place of business.

Handling Gold in the Mint.

There was a stir in the weight room of the Philadelphia mint. A drayman carried in his sinewy arms a small banded and riveted wooden box. Everybody in the room seemed to know what this meant. The box was about a foot long and half a foot wide. Following the drayman came a young man with an unsigned receipt in one hand, &c. Our The box was placed on a stout table and the employes began to bustle about and get the scales in order.

"There's some gold now," said the polite official, "dust or bars. We'll see presently."

A hatchet was brought, the iron bands were cut and the box split open.

"I believe it's a single brick," said one of the men.

It was a single brick, and there was a little outburst of surprise among everybody at its enormous size.

"What's its value?" asked one.

"Twenty-three thousand three hundred and five dollars and seventy-one cents," said another.

Sure enough there was the value stamped upon it.

This brick was received from Colorado by a great sugar-refining firm a few hours before, from a customer in the far West, in payment of a bill. After its value has been ascertained the mint will pay the firm, if they desire, in gold coin. Payments are often made in this manner by business men both in the South and West. Boxes of gold dust frequently come from Georgia and North Carolina from business men living adjacent to the gold mining regions of those States to wholesale firms here in the North in lieu of money. More comes to the mint from the South in this way than from the West. The bulk of gold in the West goes to the mint in San Francisco.

Simultaneous with the arrival of the gold brick came a package of gold dust—a rusty, yellow looking lot of stuff which could have been easily held in the hollows of both hands. It was weighed as the gold brick was, and the necessary entries made.

The little bit of dust which could easily have been contained in the hollows of both hands was worth over a hundred dollars.

Historical.

(New Orleans Times.)

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the book agent, "before the picnic concludes I want to sell every one of you a copy of the 'Life of Pocahontas.' She was an Injun girl, Poky was—they called her Poky for short—but she wasn't the kind that went around peddling baskets and blow-guns. Not frequently. She staid at home playing croquet in the front yard, or went to the Ladies' Aid Society, and didn't take no copperas off of nobody. The celebrated John Smith came traveling through them parts as agent for a family paper, but Poky wouldn't let her father raise a club. She married Smith afterward, and the last act of her life was to die of consumption." Just here Officer Uncle Sammy Jones approached with a shot-gun and the meeting adjourned.

Delinquent Bank Officers.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A bank examiner, looking into a Minneapolis bank, finds a "shortage" of $135,000 in the cash, and straightway the Assistant Cashier "promptly confesses" that he has used up that amount of the funds of the bank in "unfortunate speculations." Of course; but why didn't the Cashier to whom this embezzler was assistant find out the "shortage," as it is called, without leaving it to the Government Bank Examiner? And what sort of attention did the President and Directors give to their duties? Are these officers never to get their eyes open, or being open to use them? Haven't there been enough defalcations and robberies by men in whom bank officers had "implicit confidence" no wakes them all up, everywhere?

The Princess Growing Lovelier.

[Philadelphia Times, London Letter.]

Everybody is saying that they have never seen the Princess of Wales more radiant than she is of late, not even in the morning, sixteen years ago, often in that jaunty hat and mauve poplin dress she stepped ashore at Gravesend and afterwards rode through London, taking triumphant possession of all our hearts. At the Greenwich school last week she looked almost as young and quite as charming in a costume of black and white striped silk, and it was cosy to see how proud she is of her boys and of her husband, who wore the uniform of captain in the Naval Reserve, with aiguillettes as aide-de-camp to the Queen, and with a new miniature order on his left breast.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column. 56

Farms for Sale.

The undersigned is desirous of selling his farms, in Trimble county, Ky. One of 110 acres, one mile from the Ohio river, three miles from Milton (which is opposite Madison, Ind., a city of 10,000 inhabitants); 80 acres in cultivation, the rest in timber; two-story frame house, apple orchard, 1,000 budded peach trees 4 and 5 years old. The other farm lies adjoining, of 70 acres, 50 in cultivation; good barn and house, apple orchard, 600 budded peach trees 5 years old. Address, J. D. Ray, Milton, Trimble Co., Ky. se26:27 W

An Individual Inquiry of Every Reader.

The opportunities occur for a fortune to every man, it is said, some day or another, but how seldom does a man really know the exact opportunity. The newspapers every now and then tell of some person who has drawn a hundred thousand or a thirty thousand dollar prize in the long established Louisiana State Lottery, which is drawn on the second Tuesday of every month, at New Orleans, La. But does it ever strike the reader on reading about the lucky man that a similar good fortune might attend him if he were to send two dollars for the next, which is the 113th drawing, to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, or same person at No. 319 Broadway, and see what fortune has in store?

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SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—The man who was coming has arrived, and the enthusiasm is at its zenith. At the signal that the Tokio had appeared in the offing, Alcatraz and Fort Point fairly blazed and trembled with the roar of the great guns.

Precisely at 5 o'clock the first gun was fired, followed immediately afterward by a fog horn when the Tokio first came distinctly in view. She was deeply laden, and this at once explained her not having arrived earlier. Ulysses Grant, Jr., with the head officer and agent of the steamer, were the first to board the City of Tokio. The committee followed, and then came Gen. McDowell, from the McPherson, with his staff, Gen. Kelton, Gen. Holabird, Col. Bachelder, Major Keeler and Capt. Coster. A minute later the China steamed up, and amid the huzzas from over a thousand throats, young Grant stepped up to his parents.

Grant looks exceedingly well, but has lost twenty-eight pounds since he left Philadelphia. His first inquiries were for his children; his next for his letters.

As the committee approached him he threw away his cigar and received the various gentlemen presented him by his son, Ulysses Grant. Grant expressed his intention of going to Galena as soon as his Pacific program was completed. He is in no hurry, and will visit Oregon, the Yosemite and the mining districts first. Both he and Mrs. Grant dilated upon the pleasure they experienced on the trip.

ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

By 7:30 the Oakland started to the tune of "Home Again," and a few minutes later Market street wharf was reached and General Grant stepped once more upon the shore of his native land. As he came up the gangway, escorted by the Reception Committee, he was met by Mayor Bryant, the Supervisors, the Governor and staff and the Executive Committee, and, after brief, informal congratulations, the Mayor addressed him in a set speech.

Grant replied in a few feeling words, expressing his deep gratification at the outburst of popular sympathy.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The General was then forthwith escorted to his carriage, and before 8 o'clock the procession had started.

The procession moved rapidly along Market street to Montgomery, passing through Montgomery up Montgomery avenue to Kearney, along Kearney to Market, along Market, countermarching to the Palace Hotel, which was reached at a late hour.

THE RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL.

On conclusion of the review the various organizations were dismissed and General Grant was conducted to his quarters in the Palace Hotel, which had been specially prepared and furnished for his reception.

GRANT'S LITTLE SPEECH.

General Grant appeared on the balcony amid deafening and long continued shouts. Mayor Bryant called the crowd to order, and the General mounting a chair, addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: After twenty-five years of absence, I am glad to meet you and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in you city long enough to greet you more fully."

The General then withdrew amid prolonged and tremendous cheering and the crowd at length reluctantly scattered.

The General was kept out of his bed by visitors as long as decency would allow, and after the excitement had subsided a little was allowed to resume control of his own actions again. Although he must have been greatly fatigued, he did not show the slightest impatience during the trying ordeal of hand-shaking which he passed through. He bore it as meekly as a lamb. The crowd would have stayed around him all night if he was not taken away.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

The Party Disenthralled from Pilgrims and Pretenders.

Strong County Ticket—An Active Campaign Committee to Take the Helm.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The Democracy of this city met to-night. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. Hon. John C. Bullitt was nominated as Chairman of the meeting, which was ratified by loud and universal applause. When the applause subsided he made a characteristic speech.

After the election of Vice Presidents and Secretaries and the appointment of a committee to nominate candidates, resolutions offered by General Snowden were read by Secretary Otto Wolfe, whom the enthusiastic demonstrations of the assemblage obliged to pause for a considerable time at the end of each paragraph. Following were the resolutions:

The Democracy of the city of Philadelphia now, as heretofore, earnest and sincere in its devotion to the principles of the party, is unwilling to fail in any effort that will tend to preserve the Democratic voters of this city in perfect accord and union with the party in the State of Pennsylvania, and in the other States of the Federal Union.

Actuated solely by these feelings, proud of the record that the Democrats of Philadelphia have made in the past, it was deemed the part of wisdom at this time to unite the masses of the Democrats of our city to convene in public assembly for the only intent and purpose of preventing contention and disputes, which can only serve to benefit the enemies of Democratic principles and divide the Democratic voters.

With this single object the true Democrats of Philadelphia, having been convened in this meeting, by the invitation of known and unselfish members of the party, and to affirm the motives which produced their actions, this meeting resolves:

First—That the Democratic party of Philadelphia has enough common sense, patriotism, devotion to its principles and pride in its record to declare that honest, capable men, faithful to their party, country and its constitution, can and should be invited to be its standard-bearers in the coming election.

Second—That it is now an appropriate opportunity to re-establish the old rule of the party, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

Third—That in order to put every Democrat in Philadelphia on the same platform of principles and regular and zealous association with the party, it is deemed proper for this meeting to name candidates for the Democratic voters of Philadelphia to be supported at the November election for High Sheriff, City Treasurer and Register of Wills, and respectfully and earnestly to request them, on behalf of the Democracy, to accept the nomination thus voluntarily tendered.

Fourth—That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the President of this meeting, who shall report to this meeting the names of such gentlemen as they may deem most worthy of this high honor.

Fifth—That the president of this meeting be directed to appoint a committee of fifteen Democratic citizens of approved fidelity to the party, who shall have entire control and direction of the canvass.

When the audience had given the resolutions an endorsement as emphatic as they were capable of, the chair announced as the next speaker David W. Sellers, who was warmly received, and whose speech, as he fired up to his highest degree of earnestness and force, drew continued demonstrations of approval from the crowd.

ANNOUNCING THE CANDIDATES.

The committee on nominations then made their report through the chairman, Charles H. Banes, who said that, after canvassing the names of several gentlemen, the following had been selected:

For Sheriff—Samuel Hartranft.

For Register of Wills—Hon. Thomas Greenbank.

For City Treasurer—S. Davis Page.

At the mention of Mr. Page's name the applause was loud and long, and he was frequently called for. The motion was put to second the nomination, and the audience with but one exception, gave a tremendous "I." Then the band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Bullitt said it was proper to appoint the proper committee to manage the campaign, but that it would require more consideration than could be given in one evening, and it would, therefore, be postponed for the present and announced through the public press or otherwise.

A stirring address was then made by Assistant District Attorney Read.

A telegram was read from the Democracy of Pittsburgh asking for the names of the candidates nominated. A motion was made and adopted instructing a committee, previously appointed, to notify the gentlemen of their nomination, and the meeting adjourned.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A Southerner Pleading for Honest and Just Treatment.

Why Wage a Bloody-Shirt Crusade Against a Defenseless, Poverty-Stricken People?

The following letter, the force of which is apparent, appears in the New York Evening *Post:*

Be it understood that I am a Democrat, "a Pharisee of the Pharisees of the straitest sect," and now conscientiously believe that the future welfare of the Republic—nation, if you will—depends on the success of Democratic principles. But I recognized in your paper an honesty of expression not often found in party papers. While you denounced what you conceived to be pernicious legislation by the Democratic party, you spared not your own friends when in your judgment they erred, in short, your paper was not partisan.

But to my great sorrow and sincere regret (for I do admire your paper very much) I lately found that you cannot rise above section, but in abuse of the South you follow in the wake of such papers as the New York *Tribune, Boston Advertiser, Cincinnati Commercial* and *Chicago Inter-Ocean, et id omne.* (I will not include the *Lemars Sentinel.*) For justification and specification of my language I contrast your writings on two different diabolical outrages—the Dixon affair in Mississippi and the De Young emeute in California. I am no defender of violence, and believe the majesty of law should be vindicated, that from Maine to Texas and from Mississippi to California offenders should be promptly punished. It is claimed that the Dixon homicide was a personal affair, but I am forced to believe that politics had a great deal to do with it, and strongly opine but for the political contest now going on Dixon to-day would be a live man. Now will any sane man pretend to believe that politics had nothing to do with the Kalloch-De Young affair? Are they not similar cases? or rather is not the San Francisco broil more disgraceful even than the Yazoo plan? Dixon was armed and had some chance for his life, but Barksdale proved too quick for him, but De Young deliberately and coolly assassinated his man. You denounce the Western murder, as of course any decent journal would do, but in the Southern case you denounce a whole State and cast slurs on the whole South. In the one instance you hold the perpetrator guilty, and in the other indulge in threats against a whole people. Now why is this? I ask in all sincerity, man to man, why is this? In the name of God are you going to join in a bloody shirt crusade against a defenseless, poverty stricken people? Will the North ever recognize the fact that the South, in going to war, was actuated by as noble impulses as ever moved a people to action. Will you not realize that, however wrong you consider our course, we honestly believed, and believe so still, that we were right. Oh, I am so tired of this everlasting cry of rebel! rebel! 'Tis the only issue your party has, and with it as a shibboleth you expect to again march to victory in 1880. If the Democracy cry out that the Republican party intends to subvert the liberties of the States and raise a moneyed, centralized aristocracy in the stead, you answer, rebel. If the charge is made that your party, by long possession of power, has become corrupt, that your Credit Mobiliers, your Indian contracts, that your Williamses, your Belknaps, your Babcocks are a stench in the nostrils of civilized communities, you answer, "rebels," and hitherto it has been a sufficient answer. "How long, oh Lord, how long?" I see no solution until the negro question is eliminated from American politics.

Would that the day of miserable, vindictive demagogues on both sides would end. I do so long to see the reign of little men come to an inglorious termination. I was at the first battle of Manassas, in Jackson's Valley campaign, battles around Richmond, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, was transferred to the West and followed Forrest in one of the Mississippi campaigns, at Mobile when it surrendered, most of the time a private soldier, fighting as I believed for the good of the country. I tried to do my duty as a Confederate soldier, but the war is over, and I, for one, am willing and anxious to consign past issues to the grave, and to recognize that the war buried them too deep for resurrection. When we all, North and South are thus willing to let the past bury its dead past new issues will arise and our common country will go on to prosperity and greatness.

JOHN D. MCINTYRE.

Minden, La., September 5, 1879.

HARRISBURG.

A Last Effort to Save the Life of a Mollie.

HARRISBURG, September 19.—Father Koch of Shamokin, interviewed the Governor this morning on the propriety of reprieving John O'Neil, one of the Mollie Maguires to be hanged in Northumberland county, October 9, in the event of McManus, the other murderer to be executed on the same day and for the same crime declaring him innocent. If he has not told the truth in his recent statement admitting that he had knowledge of the murder, and exonerating O'Neil, Father Koch thinks he would make a clean breast of the whole affair on the scaffold. The priest, however, is under the impression that McManus' statement to him is trustworthy. In case it should be decided to grant a reprieve to O'Neil, if McManus exculpates him, the latter will be taken to the scaffold first. No conclusion has yet been reached by Governor Hoyt.

IT is not perfectly convenient to consult your Physician for every Headache or attack of Indigestion, which may trouble you, but it is both safe and convenient to use Dr. Bulls Baltimore Pills, which promptly relieve the discomfort of these attacks.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Committee Discuss Best Method of Conducting Ohio Campaign.

Sherman's Clerks not to Divy for New York.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The members of the National and Congressional Democratic Executive Committees met to-day. The only business transacted thus far was with regard to the approaching State election in Ohio. A statement was read showing the outlook and making certain suggestions, as to the best method of conducting the campaign. A member of the National Committee states that the call did not contemplate a meeting to take action on New York differences, and he did not anticipate that anything would be done in reference to such differences.

CALLED BONDS.

Last Tuesday evening the called bonds outstanding, upon which interest ceased July 17th last, amounted to $32,510,650, and the amount of deposits with National Banks and the proceeds of bonds sold, $16,208,948, of which $7,000,000 were covered by called bonds, or coupons, in the hands of the agent of the United States in London.

A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

It is a gratifying pleasure to be able to telegraph that yesterday the officers of the Treasury Department actually enforced both the spirit and the letter of the celebrated Civil Service Reform Order No. 1. About ten o'clock yesterday a gentleman bearing with him credentials accrediting him as the agent of the New York State Republican Committee, walked into Chief Clerk Upton's room at the Treasury Department, and, presenting him with credentials to establish his identity, requested the permission to canvass among the clerks for funds to enable the Republicans of New York to conduct their campaign. The Chief Clerk took his paper and passed into the Secretary's office, and laid before Secretary Sherman the request. In a few minutes he returned to his own room, where he had left the applicant waiting, and said: "I am sorry to have to deny your request, but to accede to it would be a violation of the President's Civil Service order." The representative of the New York Republicans left the building forthwith. It is thought strange here that Secretary Sherman allowed a canvass to be made of his clerks to raise a campaign fund for Ohio, and when the same privilege is asked for New York he should seek shelter behind the much-abused Civil Service order, in spite of the fact, too, that he professes to be pleased with the New York nominations.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS.

The vouchers of Fitzsimmons, Marshal of Georgia, are undergoing close scrutiny at the hands of the Treasury Department, it having been charged that there has been misconduct in his administration of his office.

It is understood Secretary Sherman has concluded that the charges preferred by John Ray of Louisiana, against Collector Badger are unsupported by the facts.

A NEW ORDER RELATIVE TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—On Tuesday, it was stated that on account of large accumulations of gold coin in the Treasury, arrangements were being made whereby gold and silver coin might be exchanged for United States notes at the several Sub-Treasuries. Since that announcement it has been discovered that the existing law prohibits the exchange of coin for legal tender notes at any Sub-Treasury other than at New York. The order, therefore, has been prepared so as to conform with the provisions contained in the Resumption act. The text of the circular is as follows:

"Gold coin beyond needs of the Government having accumulated in the Treasury of the United States by deposit in the several Public Assay Offices of the bars and foreign coin, for which depositors have been paid, at their option, in United States notes, the Treasurer of the United States and the several Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco are hereby authorized to pay out gold coin as well as silver coin and notes upon current obligations of the Government, and upon advances to disbursing officers as may be convenient and practicable. Transfers of coin for this purpose will be made to any Assistant Treasurer when necessary by the Treasurer of the United States upon application to him.

"The Treasurer of the United States in this city, upon receipt by him of a certificate of deposit issued by the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, stating that there has been deposited with him legal tender notes in the sum of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, will also cause to be shipped from the mint at Philadelphia to the depositor, at his risk and expense, a like amount of gold coin.

"Standard silver dollars may also be obtained as heretofore. The exchange of gold coin for United States notes at the several sub-treasury offices, except at New York, appears to be prohibited by section 3,651, Revised Statutes of the United States, but it is believed that payments of coin as above authorized will enable persons to secure all that may be desired.

"(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary."

Section 3,651, Revised Statutes, provides that "no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer or agent of the Government of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service other than an exchange for gold, silver, United States notes and national bank notes; and every such disbursing officer, when means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold, silver, United States notes or national bank notes shall make his payments in moneys so furnished; or when they are furnished to him in drafts shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and property paid according to law, and shall make his payments in money so received for drafts furnished unless in either case he can exchange means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and it shall be the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer or agent who violates the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President with the fact of violation, and all circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the Secretary to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office or restored to his trust and performance of his duties as the President may deem just and proper.

JUDICIARY NOMINATION.

Stewart Away Ahead in the Westmoreland District.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., September 19.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the County Committee on July 24, fixing a time for the holding of a Democratic primary election for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the several Courts of the Tenth Judicial district, composed of the county of Westmoreland, the Democratic voters this afternoon rallied at the different voting places. Great interest was manifested in the election. At ten o'clock to-night twenty-three districts have been heard from with the following result:

Stewart	1,996
Moorhead	702
Marchand	466

There are about twenty-six districts yet to hear from, but the above vote shows that Mr. Stewart will be nominated.

[Second Dispatch.]

GREENSBURG, PA., September 19.—12 O'CLOCK.—Seven additional districts have been heard from up to this hour, and Mr. Stewart keeps gaining. He will probably be nominated by a handsome majority over both the other candidates. The total vote of the thirty districts is:

Stewart	2,422
Moorhead	844
Marchand	544

AN INDIANA EXECUTION.

Lewis Gueter Suffers the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 19.—The execution of Lewis Gueter took place at noon. He murdered Mary McGlew just one year ago to-day, because she refused to renew a marriage engagement with him, which she had previously broken off on account of his habits of dissipation. He has had two trials, and was sentenced to death both times. He had seemingly been indifferent to his fate, and only last night would he consent to the ministration of the clergy.

At 11:50, on mounting the scaffold, and during all the proceedings, he maintained a truly wonderful exhibition of nerve. He spoke a few words asking forgiveness of any he had wronged, and announced himself ready to suffer the penalty of the law without complaint. He then turned and walked about the scaffold, shaking hands and bidding good-bye to acquaintances, while he nodded and smiled to those he could not reach. Again turning, he took his place on the trap, apparently with less feeling than those who were looking at him. As the bells were striking 12, the drop fell, and in sixteen minutes he was dead. He was not yet twenty years old.

A VETERAN CLERGYMAN.

Death of Father Carter, Vicar General Diocese of Philadelphia.

The Very Rev. Charles Ignatius Hamilton Carter, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption in the city of Philadelphia and Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at his parochial residence. He had been ill for two weeks past with fatty degeneration of the heart, but his death was hastened by an accident which he met with on Sunday morning, causing a severe shock to his nervous system. While lighting a match he accidentally set fire to his musquito netting, and in his efforts to extinguish it he was badly burned on his hands and arms. After this he grew worse and gradually sank into the arms of death. His funeral took place at ten o'clock Friday morning from the Church of the Assumption in Philadelphia, and the remains were interred at Sharon Hills.

Father Carter was born at Lebanon, thirty miles south of Louisville, Ky., on the 23d of September, 1803. He became a Catholic when nineteen years of age, and first studied for the ministry at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in Emmettsburg, Md. He afterward took a course of studies in St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore, and was ordained in Philadelphia at St. Mary's Church, on Fourth street, below Spruce, by Bishop Kenrick in 1832. He was sent to Manayunk on his first mission, and assumed the charge of the Church of St. John the Baptist, where he remained four years. Then he was transferred to St. Mary's Church, the place of his ordination, and in 1847, while still there, he began the erection of the Church of the Assumption, on the north side of Spring Garden street, above Eleventh. Upon the completion of the new edifice he transferred his pastoral labors to the church of his own founding. He was appointed to the office of Vicar General of the diocese twenty-five years ago. Father Carter was one of the oldest priests in the diocese, and was noted for his great liberality to the Church and the earnestness with which he discharged his duties. He was zealous at his post, kept his church always in the most excellent order, and had the services invariably carried out with the greatest punctuality. His charity to the various Catholic institutions was unbounded. The Church of the Assumption owns considerable property adjoining it, including the pastoral residence, the convent adjoining the church proper on the west, and the school house at Twelfth and Wistar streets, and to say that the church organization is free from debt is only to testify to the life long exertion and careful management of the deceased in all his affairs, both temporal and spiritual. Father Carter was fearless in his faith, and a man of great strength of character. During the riots of 1844, when it was almost suicidal for a Catholic priest to venture on the street, and when the clergy were fleeing the city in disguise, Father Carter walked through the streets with his Roman collar on, afraid of nothing, and attended not only to the sufferings in his own parish, but did great work among the people of his fleeing brethren. He was at that time pastor of St. Mary's Church, and when asked by the civil authorities to surrender the keys of his church to their protection, his answer was, "I surrender the keys of my church to no one but my Bishop." For nearly two years he has taken no active part in the services of his church, but has simply directed their management, and this has been on account of failing health. Last Christmas, a year ago, he was obliged to go to St. Joseph's Hospital, and remained there for six months. He returned to his pastoral residence, and has not appeared to be the same man ever since.

A Manual of Shopping.

Years ago a large New York retail house resolved to put in print such a description of their establishment as should enable every one reading it, to select goods as satisfactorily as though personally present in the metropolis. With this leading idea for its guide, *Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly* was inaugurated, and the steady increase of the circulation of the magazine, shows how perfect is the public appreciation of its usesulness. The number for fall, 1879, is a complete epitome of fashion for the coming season. Combining the essential features of a catalogue, a price current and an ordinary fashion magazine, the *Fashion Quarterly* enables its readers to see at a glance what styles and fabrics are most in vogue, and at what prices they can be obtained. Its illustrations are faithful renderings of actual costumes, executed by artists and engravers of acknowledged merit; its descriptions are clear and copious, and its quotations of prices are full, precise and admirably classified.

For ladies who may desire to order their goods from New York, this magazine is of the highest utility, and those who prefer to do their shopping at home will find it no less useful as a guide to styles and prices. It is, in brief, a complete manual of shopping, and, as such, deservedly occupies a high rank in periodical literature.

Published by Ehrich & Co., 287 to 295 Eighth avenue, New York, at fifty cents a year, or fifteen cents a single number.

Three Powerful Sermons.

[New Orleans Morning Star.]

Over the triple doorways of the Cathedral of Milan there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath is the legend, "All that which pleases is only for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross, and there are the words, "All that which troubles us is but for a moment." Underneath the great central entrance in the main aisle is the inscription, "That only is important which is eternal."

A BULLET-RIDDLED COAT.

How A Judge, Who is a Rifleman, Caught a Policeman in Perjury.

James McKenna was arraigned in General Sessions Court, New York, yesterday, charged with shooting at Officer Marron of the Thirty-fifth precinct. At the Police Court McKenna protested his innocence, and he has continued to do so during his confinement in the Tombs. Marron's testimony as to the shooting was so clear that District Attorney Herring, who had charge of the case, was sure of a conviction. Counsel for the prisoner advised his client, if guilty, to throw himself on the mercy of the Court, but McKenna stoutly denied his guilt and declared that he had not shot the officer. Marron was put on the witness stand yesterday and at once proceeded to give the previous record of the prisoner. He was stopped. "Tell us how the shooting was done," said the District Attorney.

Marron opened a bundle, done up in a newspaper, and unfolded a somewhat famous coat of his, with several bullet-holes in it. Out of one of the pockets he produced a pistol and a bullet. The latter, he said, he had taken out of the wadding of his coat, the former he had found in the possession of the prisoner. The cartridge shell was extracted from the pistol, and the bullet, which was bent slightly out of shape, was tried in it and found not to fit—in fact, to be apparently a bullet made for another kind of cartridge altogether.

"How is this, Marron?" asked the Court.

Marron hesitated and thought a while and with a red face tried to explain. Judge Gildersleeve, who is a practical rifleman, asked for the bullet and shell. He satisfied himself that Marron was not telling the truth and ordered that he should be locked up and that a charge of perjury should be preferred against him. Marron was taken in charge by the Court officers and locked up in the pen. Later in the day he was taken to the tombs. It is alleged by McKenna's friends that Marron has an ill feeling against them for some imaginary wrong and wants to get them all into State prison.

Some months ago Marron appeared in the same Court to prosecute a similar charge against "Cherry Eye Dick," a well known character and an alleged member of the First avenue gang. The counsel for the prisoner at the time claimed that the testimony of the officer was untrue. Marron, however, exhibited a coat, waistcoat and shirt all penetrated with bullets—some five in number, which had very likely either lodged in the wadding or stopped before entering the flesh. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to six years in the State prison.

The Necessity of Renominating Gov. Robinson.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

In our judgment, no man could have been nominated at Syracuse in place of Governor Robinson, under the circumstances which surrounded the late convention, with the hope of being elected. Tammany Hall may be able to defeat Mr. Robinson—and this we doubt. Tammany Hall had made it impossible for the Convention to nominate anybody, without losing its manhood to begin with, and losing the State afterward. It was not within the power of any man to formulate any reason which would be satisfactory to an independent voter this year in voting the Democratic ticket, if the Democrats, in selecting their candidate, had set the seal of their condemnation on that policy in State administration which gives the Democratic party in the State a rightful claim upon the favor of self-supporting voters of every class and of every party. The policy of reform in State affairs was absolutely ignored by the Republicans, both in their platform and in their candidates. They dared not antagonize it and they could not indorse it without furnishing adequate reason for confining the executive power of the State in the hands of the men who are now intrusted with it. The Democratic Convention was so placed that it could not pursue a negative course. Governor Robinson embodied the policy of reform which his party have a right to ask an endorsement of it at the hands of the voters at the polls. To have asked such an indorsement after placing the seal of condemnation upon that policy, by setting Robinson aside, would be an act of party stultification unprecedented in the annals of politics. The Democrats knew what difficulties would follow Robinson's nomination. It was easy to foresee that it would not be popular with politicians of either party. The leader of Tammany Hall felt nobody in doubt but that he would do his utmost to defeat Robinson at the polls.

The Modern Society Young Man.

[Boston Sunday Courier.]

Scene—The billiard-room of a fashionable club house. At 9 o'clock enter Augustus, who removes his summer ulster and discloses a dress suit.

One of the Players. "Hullo! Gus is rigged out under full sail and all the candles lighted. What is it, old fellow?"

Augustus. "Oh, I have been to make my party call on Miss Banker. She wasn't at home so I left my pasteboard and came around here."

Thirteen young men drop their cues, seize their hats, remark "that's the racket for me" and slide off to Beacon street. At 11 o'clock Miss Banker gets home, finds fourteen cards and says: "How funny that all the boys should have called this evening." At the same hour Augustus receives three "smiles" and ten cigars, grateful offerings of thirteen young men who have made their party call without the trouble of dressing or the expense of a hack.

Gov. Marcus Morton's One Majority.

[Augusta (Me.) Journal, Sept. 15.]

Over half a century ago Marcus Morton was made Governor of Massachusetts by only one majority. Had two young men, who intended to vote in the election, not been delayed by an accident in going from Worcester to Boston, they would have changed the result, and Mr. Morton's opponent would have been elected. They had intended to be in Boston in season to vote, but in their journey the old-fashioned chaise in which they were riding gave away, and they were not able to reach Boston until after the polls were closed. One of the two men referred to now resides in Augusta, and has never lost a vote since.

MANY ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 2,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.

PROTHONOTARY,
STEPHEN C. McCANDLESS.

CORONER,
J. G. ROLSHOUSE.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS M. HOGAN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must have paid a State or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members of the Democratic State, County and City Committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED—THE CHIEF MUCH EXHAUSTED.

LONDON, September 18.—Further particulars of the capture of King Cetewayo have been recieved. It was somewhat by accident that the capture was affected. A patrol of the King's Dragoon Guards, while scouting in the heart of the Nyome forest, fell upon his trail and followed it up, and ran him to the earth. Finding himself surrounded, and resistance being altogether impracticable, the African monarch advanced to the captain of the patrol and tendered him his surrender. He was in a greatly exhausted condition, and bore on his person evidence of much privation, suffering and mental disquietude, but he maintained a remarkable self-composure, and in offering his surrender said he had no doubt his captors would extend to him the rights of a royal prisoner of war. The King was taken to Ulundi. During the march, eleven of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful. The other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg and from there to Greytown. All the important Zulu chiefs have now surrendered or made their peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the task remains of perfecting, by wise court measures, what has been accomplished by this long, disastrous and costly war.

One of the War's Sequels.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Mrs. Betsy Abercrombie, who died in Laurens county this week, was a widow. Her daughter Sallie is a widow, and Sallie's daughter Polly is also a widow with a grown daughter, making four generations and three widows who lived in the same house. The two old ladies were not able to do anything. The two younger ladies did all the field work, ploughing and hoeing the crops. They have made good crops and supported themselves since the war by their own labor, without the assistance of any male labor. They have been noted for their honesty and punctuality. Such cases are so rare I think they deserve an honorable mention.

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THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —o.—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RUPTURE

RETAINED AND CURED WITH

M'GUIRE'S TRUSS!

AND

TREATMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT,

33 FIFTH AVENUE, 33

SECOND STORY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LEADING SURGEONS AND PRACTITIONERS.

Shoulder Braces,
Abdominal and Pile Supporters
Elastic Stockings,
Knee Caps, Anklets,
Belts, Suspensories,

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

OFFICE HOURS:

DAILY, 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 2 TO 6 P. M

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 20 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE. ap4-tf&W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R

Strong testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the power of Radway's Ready Relief in a case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESSE PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly,

GEORGE STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine and kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price, 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain. It Was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. In from one to twenty minutes, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty or sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption,

LI

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Suits Entered in the Several Courts.

Bills in Equity—Ejectment Suits, &c.

A bill in equity was filed in Court by R. Monroe, receiver, against Daniel Ahl, Chas. Reed and Wm. Faulkner. The plaintiff alleges that he is the receiver of the late American Building and Loan Association; that Daniel Ahl was the owner of certain lands near Haysville, subject to an $8,000 mortgage held by Jacob Fetter and that he induced certain members of the Board of Trustees to purchase the land at $20,000, a price in excess of its value. It is further alleged that the defendants entered into a conspiracy to defraud the association, and the plaintiff prays that they be compelled to refund the moneys paid them; that the purchase be declared void and the land reconveyed to Ahl.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

Suit for damages was brought in the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, by G. B. Warhemeke against Glynn & Barrett. The plaintiff, who is a book canvasser, alleges that last May he entered into an agreement to work for the defendants. Subsequently he had occasion to leave the city, and during his absence the defendants had him arrested at Port Clinton, Ohio, for larceny, false pretenses and embezzlement. He was brought here and kept in jail from June until September 16, when the grand jury ignored the bills. He claims that his time in jail cost him at least $75 per week, and that the informations were made maliciously and without probable cause. He therefore wants damages.

THE U. S. COURT.

The trial list for the October term of the United States District Court has just been issued. It contains thirty-one criminal cases, twenty-eight civil, seven National bank cases, three cases at issue in bankruptcy, four objections to discharge and six suits by assignees. The most important of the criminal cases are those against Henry Sweet, the renowned counterfeiter; William Pritton, the Brownsville distiller; and the case of Tom Whittaker.

SUIT OF EJECTMENT.

Proceedings of ejectment were begun against the Trustees of the Thirty-sixth Ward Church Organization of the Evangelical Association of North America and J. Greasawalt, for certain property purchased from plaintiff by defendants to be used for church services. It was stated in the deed that the property should revert to Mr. Shaffer, when it should cease to be used for divine services, and he claims that he is now entitled to it as it has lately been occupied for dwelling purposes.

John Carson and Wm. McFadden, by their attorney, Thos. McFarland, brought suit of ejectment, yesterday, in Court of Common Pleas No. 2, against the new Bellevue Cemetery. The plaintiffs are heirs of Nancy and Wm. Carson. Nancy Carson having died intestate and Wm. Carson, now deceased, having had but a life interest, the plaintiffs claim title to the property, for which suit has been brought.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

John F. Doyle and Cecelia, his wife, in right and for use of wife entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, against Martin Connors for damages for slander. The plaintiffs allege that on September 19, 1879, they attended a party at the house of Mrs. M. Rodgers on Hill street and that while there the defendant made some slanderous utterances damaging to the character of the wife.

UNITED STATES COURT DECISION.

The case of Couse & Blood vs. Johnston & Black was before Judge McKennan in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday. This was a suit for an infringement of letters patent for oil stoves. The Court dismisses the complainants' bill with costs, thereby giving the improvement to the public.

COAL LANDS IN DISPUTE.

Samuel Plumer et al., executors of the estate of Arnold Plumer, deceased, yesterday entered an action of ejectment against the New York & Cleveland Gas-Coal Company. The plaintiffs claim that there is in possession of the defendant company certain real estate, coal rights of way and railroads in Penn township, Allegheny county, the title of which, they allege, rests in them.

BALTIMORE celebrated on Monday the semi-centennial anniversary of the opening of public schools in that city, an event well worth celebrating. There are now more than half as many schools as there were pupils in 1829, and four times as many teachers as there were pupils then. The number of pupils increased in fifty years from 8,000 to 35,000, and there are now 123 school rooms and 826 teachers.

Could the host of respectable champions who regard Pond's Extract as their greatest safeguard and friend, they must be convinced. We have certain knowledge that many families in this country, and in Europe, would not be without it under any circumstances. The following are a sample of the unsolicited endorsers of Pond's Extract:

Rev. Isaac Clark,	Roundout, N. Y.
Rev. Asher Anderson,	Fishkill, N. Y.
Rev. R. M. Stratton,	M. E. Church.
Rev. J. Lee,	Nashua, N. H.
Rev. J. Stan Lord	Home, D. D., N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Francis	B. Wheeler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. J. A.	Todd, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Rev. W. F. L.	Swits, Pocksckill, N. Y.

A Pleasant Incident in Editorial Life.

Occurred to Mr. Pearce, the enterprising editor of the Bethel (Conn.) *Ledger*, and is thus described in his let ter. Who wouldn't be a fortunate editor?

August 25th, 1879.
OFFICE OF BETHEL LEDGER,
BETHEL, CONN.

M. A. DAUPHIN:

No. 319 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—I take this opportunity of informing you that the agent of Adams Express Company delivered to me last Saturday morning a package, which, on breaking the seal, I found contained fifty one-hundred dollar bills, the exact amount ($5,000) which my ticket, 22,965, drew August 12th, and which I obtained by inclosing one dollar to you by mail. Thanking you, I remain, yours sincerely,

JOHN T. PEARCE.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fever and Ague is most common in the spring, but most severe in the fall and winter. It is strictly a malarious disease, and so surely as the Bitters are adopted, so surely will the individual who adopts this precaution be exempted from its pains and penalties. Add to this its value as a stomachic and anti-bilious agent, and who will venture to gainsay its claims to the first place among family medicines.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. se1:lm

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	43¾	43⅝	12,967
Reading	19	19¼	14,964
P., T. & B.	6¾	6¾	710
Lehigh Valley	43½	44	646
U. Co.'s N. J.	145	146	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	4	4¾	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	114	115	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	108	109	....
Northern Pacific	22	22¼	1,130
Do preferred	49	49¼	1,685

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Governments quiet. Railroad bonds easier. State securities dull. Money was active and stringent this afternoon, when the rate was 7 per cent. on good collaterals and a commission of 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. on fancy stocks. Just previous to the close of bank hours the rate dropped to 3 per cent. and then rose to 5 per cent.

The stock market opened strong and buoyant with coal shares and Pacific Mail the most prominent in the dealings, and before noon an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. had been established, the latter on Delaware & Hudson. During the afternoon there was a sudden and sharp expression and prices declined ¼@2 per cent. in the entire list. The coal shares, the Grangers, and some of the low priced stocks led the downward movement. The immediate causes at work to produce this depression were stringency in money. The market declined in wheat at Chicago and lower prices for coal at auction sales to-day. Toward the close a recovery of ¼@1¼c per cent. from the lowest point took place. Canada and Southern became quite active at the second board, selling up from 63@67 and reacting to 64½ and closing at 65¼. Houston & Texas rose from 49 to 52½. The directors of the St. Paul railroad today declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on common and 3½ on preferred stock.

Transactions aggregated 344,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwestern, 21,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash, 62,000 Lackawanna, 33,000 New Jersey Central, 32,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 C., C. & I. C., 3,000 St. Joseph, 3,000 Ohios, 1,000 Western Union, 39,000 Pacific Mail, 4,300 Kansas City & Northern, 6,000 Iron Mountain, 5,400 Kansas City & Texas, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,600 Houston & Texas, 5,500 Northern Pacific, 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 5,600 Canada Southern and 2,400 Union Pacific.

Close—Money 3@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 481½. Sight exchange on New York 48¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾	New 4 per cts.	102¼
New 5s	102½	Currency	121¾
New 4½s	105		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	31	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new	27	Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	106		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	21¾	St. Paul	68¼
Do pref.	49½	Do. pref.	100¾
W. U. Tel.	92¾	Wabash	43¼
Quicksilver	13¼	Ft. Wayne*	110½
Do pref.	47¾	Terra Haute	12
Pacific Mail	27¾	Do. pref.	22½
Mariposa	3	C. & A.	96½
Do pref.	3½	Do. pref.	108
Adams Ex.	102	O. & M.	17¾
Fargo Ex.	99	Del. & Lac.	64¾
American Ex.	50½	A. & P. Tel.	34¾
U. S. Express.	44¾	B. & Q.	114½
N. Y. Central.	118¾	H. & St. Joe.	23¾
Erie	27¾	Do. pref.	51¾
Do pref.	52¼	Canada So'th'n	65¼
Harlem	155	L. & N.	51¼
Mich. Cent.	83¾	Kansas Pacific	70
Panama	155	Kan. & Tex.	17
Union Pacific.	82¼	St. L. & San. F	18½
Lake Shore	93	Do. pref.	21¼
Illinois Cent.	91½	Do pref. 1st.	47
C. & P.	101	St. L., K. C. & N.	24¾
N. W. C.	81¾	Do. pref.	60
Do. pref.	99¾	Cent. Pac.	109½
C. C. C. & I.	55	Union	109½
N. J. Central	56¾	Land Grant	114¼
Rock Island	140	Sinking Fund	112¾

*ex-div.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—SEPTEMBER 24.—5 P. M.—Consols, 97 9-16; do account, ——. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 95; Pennsylvania Central, 45; Reading, 19¼; Erie, 29¾; preferred, 54½; 2d consols, 78¾ new 5s, 106¼; 4½s, 108¾; 4s, 104¾.

Turpentine, 21s 9d.

PARIS—SEPTEMBER 24. — Rentes, 83f 52½c.

ANTWERP—SEPTEMBER 24.—Refined petroleum, 19½f.

LIVERPOOL—SEPTEMBER 24.—Cotton steadier at 6 7-16@6 9-16; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs strong. California white wheat average, 9s 5d@10s 5d; club, 10s 5d@10s 8d; red western spring, 9s 2d@9s 8d; red western winter, 10s 4d@10s 6d. Flour—Western Canal, 10s@12s. Corn—Western mixed, 5s 7d@5s 8d.

American lard, 23s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 7¼s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Much grain has been carted and stacked under conditions which render loss of condition almost inevitable. In Scotland the agricultural situation is gloomy. The fields are still quite green in the uplands, and as the season is too far advanced for any hope of sunshine the chances of grain maturing properly are reduced to a minimum. Bad as our harvests have been since 1876, it must be admitted that the present season's yield will be by far the worst. There has been no material revival of trade in foreign wheat, and the upward movement anticipated a fortnight since has made a fair start in an advance of two shillings per quarter, which has been well maintained throughout the week, and the prevalence of speculative transactions affords proof that there are not wanting those who consider the recent improvement, but the first step to a materially enhanced range of values. Millers have shown a decided inclination to add to their stocks so that a healthy activity has pervaded the grain trade throughout the United Kingdom. Flour has shared the advance to the extent of a shilling per sack and barrel. Feeding stuffs are held with increased firmness. Arrivals at ports of call the past week have been small. Wheat off the coast met with good inquiry and prices advanced from eighteen pence to two shillings, but limited choice has restricted business. Maize was also in good demand, and prices advanced eighteen pence. There has been a very extensive business done in wheat for shipment at rapidly improving prices, and closing sales indicate an advance of two shillings on the week with a continued strong demand. Maize is from a shilling to eighteen pence dearer. Barley steady with an upward tendency. Sales of English wheat last week 13,214 quarters at 47s 4d ₱ quarter, against 60,456 quarters at 43s 2d ₱ quarter; same week last year the imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 13th were 1,513,129 hundred weights of wheat and 174,115 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1879. }

The markets were again quite animated to-day, and sales in the leading staples reached large proportions. Prices were steady, but few changes, as will be seen by reference to our quotations, occurred. The market was weaker in some articles, and we expect to notice a decline in them to-morrow.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There were no changes whatever to note in this department, that market being exactly in the same status as on yesterday. Choice apples are strong, with an excellent demand. Butter is still improving, and higher prices are anticipated soon. Eggs are very firm at the advance noted some days ago. A good business is doing in fruits and vegetables.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; medium, 75@90c.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice, 15@17c; prime, 12@13c; medium, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 9½@10, jobbing; 9@9¼c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 10@10½c, jobbing; 9½c, wholesale; limberger, 10c; Young Americas, 12c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb, 6@6¾c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 17c; in cases, 17@18c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $2 00@2 25 ₱ box; Delaware peaches, 75c@$1 25 ₱ basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; blue Orleans plums, $4 00 ₱ bushel; Jersey watermelons, $15 00@16 00 ₱ hundred; whortleberries, 75@85c ₱ bucket; canteleups, $3 00@5 00 ₱ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ₱ box; domestic do., 75c@$1 25 ₱ bushel; grapes, 2@3c ₱ lb.

HONEY—California, 15@17c; new domestic, 12@14c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose and Peerless, 45@50c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.; Jersey sweets, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 35@45c; spring chickens, 25@35c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 75@5 00; timothy, $2 35@2 40 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat was somewhat weaker to-day, owing to the heavy decline East and West, but we make no changes to-day, as our market is not influenced by speculative movements. We expect to reduce our figures to-morrow, as there are indications prices at head centres will further decline to-day, in which event the decline will be felt here in the reducing of prices. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red, $1 06@$1 08; medium, $1 00@1 04; white and amber, $1 05@1 07.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 48@50c; mixed, 44@45c; prime yellow shelled, 43@45c; mixed, 43@44c.

Oats—White, 31@32c; mixed, 29@30c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 80@85c; medium, 70@75.

Rye—Western, 57@58c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania, 59@60.

Malt—70c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; Minnesota extras, $5 75@6 00; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 00; medium do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@8 00; fancy patents, $8 00@8 50; rye, $3 75@4 00.

CORNMEAL—$48c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $14 00@15 00; upland prairie, $12 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; white middlings, $17 00@18 00; course do $14 00@15 00; chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00; seconds, $12 00@14 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues very active, and the transactions the past few days have been enormous. Sugars and coffees are handled in large quantities and prices remain firm. Other articles in the grocery line are also strong, and business is very satisfactory. We make a number of changes to-day in our quotations in provisions.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 18½c; choice Rio, 17½c; prime Rio, 16½c; good Rio, 13½c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 15½@19c; Rio, in bulk, 13@19c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27½@29½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¼c; off A, 8¾c; extra C yellows, 7¾@8¼c; molasses yellow, 6¾@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 42c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar syrup, 30c; prime sugar syrup, 30c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35c@80c; Japan, 25c@75c; Oolong, 28c@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95c@$1 60; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¼c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½@3¾c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8¼c; pearl 2¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¾@7c; French, 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams, 18 lbs and over, 8½c; do, 14 to 18 lbs, 9c; do, 14 lbs and under, 9½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 11c; do knuckles and rounds, 13c; do all flats, 10c. Plain—beef tongues, 80c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do short rib sides, 6¾c; do clear sides, 7c; mess pork ₱ bbl, $10 50; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, refined for summer use in tierces, 7¼c; do in half bbls, 7¾c; do in buckets, 8¼c; do in 3 lb pails, 60 lbs in case, 9¼c; do in 5 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 6 and 10 lb pails, 8¾c.

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 40; raspberries, do, $1 45; strawberries, do, $1 40; gooseberries, $1 20; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75@1 85; tomatoes, do, $1 10; corn, do, $1 00@1 37.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless confish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 15; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5c; Citron, 17c; Prunes, 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 12c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@13c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—Unpacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice Milwaukee hard $1 06¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04; No. 2 do, $1 01¾; September $1 01¾; October $1 03; November $1 04½; No. 2 do, 93c; No. 4 do, 89c; sales at $1 03¾@1 07½; October; $1 04½@1 06¾; November. Corn declined 1½c; No. 2, 37c. Oats weak and drooping; No. 2, 26½c. Rye heavy; No. 1, 61c. Barley panicky and lower; No. 2 spring 70c. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork quiet at $8 80. Lard—Prime steam $6 05. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 5½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 81,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels.

BOSTON—SEPTEMBER 24.—Flour firm; superfine western $4 00@4 25; common to extra $4 50@5 00; Wisconsin extra $4 75@5 50; Minnesota extra $5 00@6 25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5 25@5 75; Illinois and Indiana $5 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 75@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process extra $6 50@8 25; patent winter wheats $5 25@7 50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 57@58c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white 40@41c; choice white 42@43c; No. 2 white 38@39c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 35½@37½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; corn, 15,000 bushels; wheat, 54,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—SEPTEMBER 24.—Wheat lower; amber Michigan held at $1 14; October $1 13½; No. 2 red winter spot $1 14; September $1 13½; October $1 14; November $1 15; December $1 16½; western amber held at $1 14; amber Illinois $1 15½. Corn quiet; high mixed 45c; No. 2 spot 42½c; October 42c. Oats steady; No. 2 spot and October 28c. The afternoon board closed panicky. No. 2 red winter wheat for October opened at $1 13 and closed at $1 10½; November opened at $1 14 and closed at $1 11; amber Michigan October $1 10½; western amber $1 10. Receipts—Wheat, $1,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 158,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—SEPTEMBER 24.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝@11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged; red and amber $3 00@3 50; fancy white $4 00@4 25; mixed 40c. Oats firm; white 28c; mixed 27c. Rye firm at 60c. Hay quiet at $13 00@15 00. Pork nominal. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $8 00; keg, $9 00. Bulkmeats exited and higher at $5 87½. $4 00@6 37½ for loose. Bacon exited and higher at $4 37½, $6 25, $6 37½@6 75. Sugar cured hams 9@11c. Whisky firm at $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Business was rather quiet with package houses, but jobbing trade continues fairly active. Cotton goods in light demand at first hands, but leading makes are fairly steady. Prints sluggish. Dress goods and ginghams in steady demand and firm. Men's wear woolens in moderate request and flannels doing well. Shirts and drawers in good demand and larger supply.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, September 24. }

The general live stock market has been moderately active during the past six days, except on Tuesday, when the market for cattle and sheep was a little offish for shipping grades owing to unfavorable report from New York. To-day, however, there was a better feeling in the cattle market, and the best grades were firmer, while there was no apparent change in the sheep market. The attendance of buyers has been fair. It is thought the cool weather which set in today will have the effect of stimulating trade somewhat during the latter part of the present week. Following is the exact state of the market and the prevailing prices, as obtained for The Post by S. W. Dock & Co. from the leading dealers in live stock:

CATTLE.

Receipts have been light and chiefly common in point of quality. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the market was slow at a decline of 10@15c per cwt. from last week on the common cattle, but good, fat cattle are scarce and firmer.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 ₱s	$5 00@5 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 ₱s	4 25@4 75
Fair 1,000 to 1,100 ₱s	3 50@3 85
Stockers, as to quality	2 50@3 25
Bulls, stags and cows	1 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The supply was light on Monday and market firm at last week's prices, but on Tuesday the supply was heavy, and with bad reports from New York prices declined ¼c. To-day the market is very slow, with seven car loads unsold.

Extra 110 to 120 ₱s	$4 20@4 40
Good 95 to 100 ₱s	3 90@4 10
Fair 80 to 90 ₱s	3 40@3 70
Common 70 to 75 ₱s	2 75@3 00
Fool rot and scalawags	1 00@1 25
Lambs	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The run has been fair and the market has advanced fully 10c since our last report. All sold and clearing from at 8 00 following quotations: Philadelphias, extra 250 to 300 ₱s, $4 00@4 10 Baltimores, smooths, 200 to 220 ₱s, 3 95@4 00 Corn fed Yorkers, 180 to 200 ₱s, 3 85@3 90 Grassers and common Yorkers, 3 50@3 70 Roughs, 2 25@3 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, September 22, 1879. }

CATTLE.

The supply was heavier than that of last Monday, and the average quality was better, which caused butchers to hesitate in their purchases, and, in some cases, obtain concessions from drovers who were anxious to close out. The proportion of good to prime was somewhat larger than usual, and, notwithstanding this fact, the market was rather slow for all grades, and some were left over unsold. The number from Chicago was unusually small, while the proportion of Pennsylvania and New York cattle was largely larger than usual, with a very fair sprinkling from Ohio. The market was not at all satisfactory for sellers. Sales were made at 5¼@5¾c for prime, 4¾c for good; and 4@4½c for common to fair. Bulls may be quoted at 2@3c, and fat cows 2½@3½c. Veals 4@5c. Fresh cows $25 00@40 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep and lambs was also larger than last Monday, and was greatly in excess of the demand, which generally falls off at this time of the year, as fresh pork takes the place of mutton. The market was dull and lower, but no means satisfactory. Sales were made in a retail way at 5@4½c for sheep and 3½@4c for lambs, according to quality.

HOGS.

Although the supply was larger than usual the demand was better at full prices. The cool weather has stimulated the market, and it will likely rule firm for some time. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 3½@3¾c gross.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,469 head. For common natives and all sorts of Texas, Cherokee and Colorado cattle the market was dull and weak, and closed heavy at a reduction from Monday equal to nearly ¼c per ₱, but for good to prime native steers the demand was fully equal to the supply, and best offerings readily sold at former rates; poor to ordinary natives 2@3c; medium to good 3¾@4¼c; prime and extra 4¾@5c; Texans 3¼@3¾c; Colorado half breeds 3¾@4c. Exporters bought 450 fat steers mainly at 4¾@5c.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,800 head. Sheep quiet and barely steady at $3 60 to $5 00 per 100 ₱s. Lambs firmer and a fraction higher; quick sales at $4 75 to $5 75; no demand for extra shipping wethers.

Swine—Receipts, 5,700 head. No sales live; feeling about steady at nominal quotations, $3 75@4 25 per 100 ₱s.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 24.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts 17,000 head; shipments 2,600 head. Market moderate, active and steady; closed 5@10c off; light packing $3 40@3 60; light $3 50@3 80; choice heavy $3 70@3 80.

Cattle—Receipts 5,500 head; shipments 200 head. Market moderate, active and firm; exports $4 75@5 00; shipping $4 00@4 60; butchers' quiet and unchanged; stockers steady; western goodly run and firmer; Colorado natives $3 30; Colorado and Texans $2 60@2 90; through Texans stronger and a shade higher at $2 40@2 80; some fine lot natives held above buyers' views.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100 head; shipments 100 head; western easier; export $3 50@3 85.

BUFFALO — SEPTEMBER 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 850 head. Market dull and slow. Eastern buyers holding off; sales of medium to good shippers steers $3 75@4 50; choice $4 65@4 75; light butchers' steers $3 25@3 65; fair to good heifers $2 25@3 25; choice $3 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,700 head; market, easier; closing strong to heavy lambs; fair to good western sheep $3 65@4 00; choice $4 25@4 50; western lambs $4 00@4 25; Canadian $4 75@4 85.

Hogs—Receipts 625 head; market firm; active demand; offerings light; Yorkers fair; Ohio and Michigan $3 60@3 70; choice corn fed $3 75@3 90; good medium heavy $3 70@3 90; fair to good heavy $3 50@3 60; pigs $3 00@3 12½.

BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER 24.—Beef cattle—Market very slow and 5@5½c lower; best grades suffering least; very best 4¾@5¼c; first quality 4½@4¾c; medium 3½@3¾c; ordinary 2½@2¾c; most sales at 3 to 4c. Receipts, 6,182 head; sales, 5,429 head.

Swine—Supply full and demand good at 5@5½c. Receipts, 8,714.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,748 head. Quotations, sheep 3@4½c; lambs 5@5½c.

ST. LOUIS—SEPTEMBER 24.—Cattle fairly active and unchanged; choice heavy shipping steers $4 85@5 00; do light $4 25@4 70; grass Texans $2 75@3 50. Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep firm and unchanged; fair to fancy $3 60@4 60. Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 150 head.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 24.—Hogs quiet; common, $2 60@3 25; light $3 40@3 60; packing $3 45@3 65; butchers' $3 65@3 75. Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 300 head.

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON—SEPTEMBER 24.—Wool firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 39@44c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 36@47c, combing and delaines 40@48c; unwashed 28@36c.

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MARRIED.

CARR—GLESENCAMP—On Thursday, September 18, 1879, at St. Mary of Mercies Church, by Rev. A. A. Lambing, A. J. CARR of Bradford, Pa., to MARY GLESENCAMP of this city. No cards.

SCHMIDT — HOWLEY — At Sacred Heart Church, East End, by the Rev. Father Kain, Mr. G. W. SCHMIDT of Shady Side, to Miss NELLIE HOWLEY, daughter of P. F. Howley, Highland avenue.

LINDSAY—COOLEY—On Friday, September 18, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John M. Barnett, Mr. JOHN LINDSAY and Miss MOLLIE B. COOLEY.

DIED.

COWAN—On Thursday morning, September 18, 1879, Mrs. SARAH E. COWAN, widow of Robert Cowan, in the seventy-second year of her age.

LAWLOR—On Sunday, September 21, 1879, at 7 P. M., at his residence, 319 Second avenue, D. L. LAWLOR, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

MUNGAVAN — On Sunday, September 21, 1879, at 1:30 A. M., at his late residence, No. 2517 Carson street, S. S., P. J. MUNGAVAN, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

BURNS—At De Soto, Mo., Sunday, September 14, 1879, after a short illness, ELIZA, wife of A. C. Burns, aged thirty-eight years.

SMITH—On Monday, September 15, 1879, CHARLES SHALER SMITH, JR., only son of C. Shaler and Mary Gordon Smith, aged eleven years and seven months.

HAY—On Tuesday morning, September 23, 1879, at Haysville, Allegheny county, Pa., MRS. ELIZABETH HAY, wife of the late Captain John Hay, in the eighty-first year of her age.

LYNCH—At his residence, Iona Station, A. V. R. R., on Tuesday morning, September 23, at 9:10 o'clock, JOHN M. LYNCH, aged thirty-one years.

BOSWORTH—On Wednesday, September 24, 1879, at 8 o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, LILLIE MAY, youngest daughter of Adella L. and the late Mahlon M. Bosworth, aged seven years, four months and seventeen days.

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